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Chase Nursery Co.

CHASE,
ALABAMA



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

A beautiful evergreen shrub



NURSERYMEN

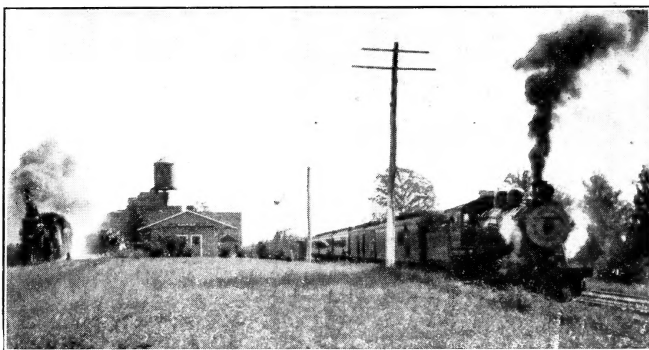
FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS

IN ALABAMA



REFERENCES

Any Bank or Business House in
Huntsville, Alabama
R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreets



CHASE STATION (LOOKING EAST)

Packinghouse in background, Southern Railway at right,
N. C. and St. L. Railway at left



CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CHASE, ALABAMA

HENRY B. CHASE, President

ROBERT C. CHASE, Secretary-Treasurer

Our Location, Equipment and Facilities

Chase, Alabama, is located five miles east of Huntsville, the county-seat of Madison county, in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains, and only about twenty miles south of the Tennessee line, at an elevation of about 700 feet.

Chase is located on the Southern Railway, ninety-three miles west of Chattanooga, and on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, one hundred and thirty-five miles southeast of Nashville. These two railroads converge at the head of Chase Valley, running parallel for a short distance and only about 100 feet apart. Our packing-house is located between the two railroads with sidetracks from each, giving us the best of shipping facilities. It is a brick structure, 75 by 250 feet, modern in every way, its equipment embracing fumigating room, concrete dipping-tanks, concrete shipping-platforms, and supplied with an abundance of running water.

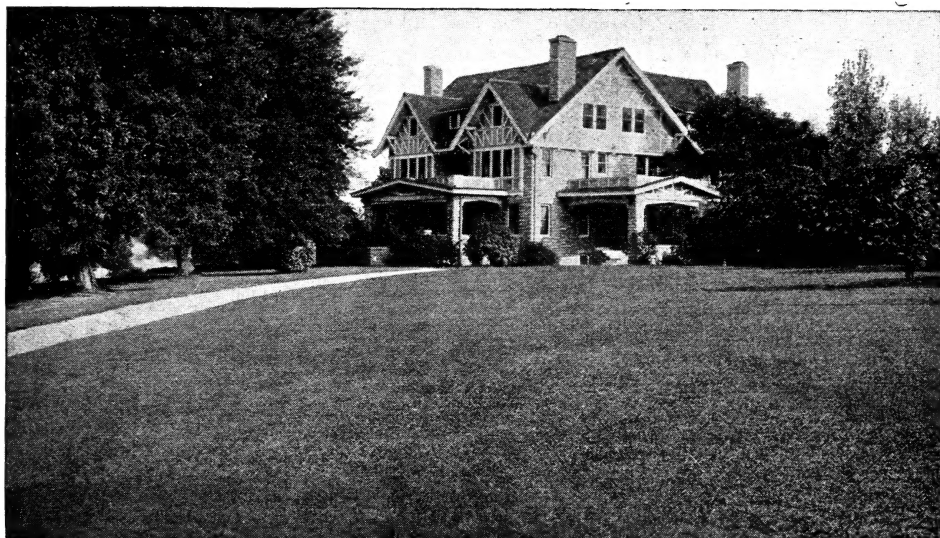
Chase is a money-order postoffice, is served by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Southern Express, and the two railroads, all right here at our doors. We get the quickest possible action on mails and on shipments either freight or express. Our office, packing-house, and the Union Station and postoffice are all centered in our nursery farm of about 600 acres. Visitors always welcome.



Our Office at Chase

The founders of our business came here from Rochester, New York, twenty-nine years ago. After looking over many sections of the United States, they decided on North Alabama as the ideal spot for the growing of nursery stock. This district is now the largest wholesale nursery center south of the Ohio River. Our soil is a stiff red clay, the growing season is long, the climate enjoyable, with enough cold weather in the winter months to thoroughly harden up all nursery products.





INFORMATION

IN compiling this catalogue we have had constantly in mind the requirements of the Southern planter, and have included only such varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses as we know are adapted to the general South. We grow many varieties not included in this catalogue, which we distribute at wholesale throughout the nursery trade of the United States. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of copies of nursery catalogues are distributed throughout the Southern states that contain many varieties that are not at all adapted to this section.

The suggestion as to varieties, soil, planting, pruning, cultivation, etc., are based on our twenty-nine years experience in the nursery business in Alabama, and we believe that a careful perusal by every interested tree planter, whether experienced or an amateur, will be of benefit. We want you to feel free to write us for additional information at any time. We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but such knowledge as we possess on horticultural matters is yours for the asking.

Soil.—Trees or plants will not thrive where there is stagnant moisture. Select for your orchard site well-drained soil that is as rich as you would want for good corn land. Have this land as thoroughly prepared before planting your trees as it should be for a corn crop. If possible, have your land all ready for planting before the trees arrive.

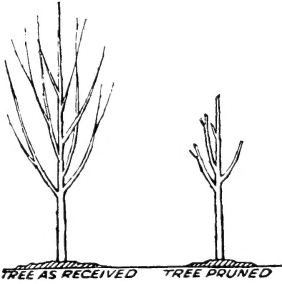
Planting Shrubby Near Foundations.—In almost all landscape-plantings the massing of shrubbery around the foundations of buildings is the correct method. To make such plantings successful, you must thoroughly prepare the soil by spading at least 18 inches deep, working in thoroughly rotted stable manure, and spading it over and over again until a thoroughly prepared, well-pulverized soil is obtained. The plants nearest the foundation should be at least 2 feet away. This mass-planting may extend over a space of 3 to 6 feet, owing to location and design. If possible, prepare your ground for this mass-planting several weeks in advance.



**An Investment in Trees and Shrubs around your home
is the best investment you can make**

When Your Nursery Stock Arrives.—If your ground is ready, proceed to unpack the shipment, thoroughly soaking the roots with water and keeping them protected with damp straw, wet burlap, or other coverings, until planted. If you cannot plant for three to five days, set the bales or boxes in a sheltered spot where sun and wind cannot reach them and leave them undisturbed until ready to plant.

If You Cannot Plant for Five Days or More. Then the trees or plants should be "heeled-in." The heeling-in trench should be a foot deep and located where the ground is moist, well drained, and pulverized. Open the bundles so that you can put the trees or plants in one at a time; lean the bodies of the trees over against the bank of earth, shovel fine fresh earth over and around the roots until they are covered. Pour on water enough thoroughly to dampen the earth around the roots, then fill up the trench until the roots and a few inches of body are covered. Now pack the earth well with the feet, and throw on a few shovels of loose earth to prevent baking. The trees will keep perfectly if these "heeling-in" directions are followed.



Prune Before Planting.—Failure is often due to the lack of proper pruning. Trees, regardless of their age, should never be planted with all tops on, just as they are sent out from the nursery; a portion of the tops must be cut away to counter-balance the loss of roots in digging. Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and all other fruit trees except Peach, should have at least one-half of the length of the limbs cut away, leaving the trunk with a few side limbs cut well back, the center limb or leader to be a little longer than the side limbs. Peach trees should be closely pruned, leaving a trunk not more than 3 feet in height with a few short stubs of side limbs 2 to 3 inches long. If one-year "whips" are used, simply cut them off at 32 inches above the ground after planting.

If you wish, we will prune one tree, root and branch, ready for planting, to show you how to prune the others. Cut all broken or bruised roots back to sound, clean wood. Always use a sharp knife.

How to Plant.—Study the cut carefully. Note that the holes should be of sufficient size to permit the planting of the tree or shrub with all the roots in their natural position. Notice that the hole is larger and deeper than necessary just to receive the roots, that allowance is made for carefully pulverized loose dirt in which the new rootlets can push out rapidly. Notice that the top soil is piled on one side of the hole, the bottom soil on the other. With a spade loosen up the bottom of the hole, thoroughly pulverizing the soil; then put in 2 inches of well-rotted stable manure

that is free from heat; do not use fresh green manure under any circumstances. On top of the manure put about 2 inches of well-pulverized soil, then place the tree in position, filling in the top soil first, working it into the roots of the tree with the fingers. When the roots are well covered, pack the dirt firmly by tramping it; then apply a bucket of water, throw in more dirt and tramp thoroughly, until the hole is filled to a point a little below the ground level. Never leave a mound above the level of the surrounding land, but rather leave a slight depression to catch and hold water. Now apply a mulching or covering of well-rotted manure, being careful to keep it from direct contact with the tree. This mulching should extend over a space as large as that occupied by the roots. The rains will leach the manure, carrying it down to the rootlets where it is needed. This mulching is especially valuable for trees planted in the spring, as it prevents the ground from baking, holds the moisture and helps to maintain an even temperature about the roots. A little painstaking care in the planting will return big dividends. It is really painful to see a good tree stuck in a hole in the ground just big enough to get it in, with the roots cramped and jammed, and left to struggle for its life. Trees planted this way never develop quickly and never make perfect specimens.

Cultivation.—During the first year keep the ground stirred around the trees and shrubs; use an ordinary hoe and work the mulching into the soil. Use the hoe frequently during the entire summer; do not let the ground bake; frequent stirrings conserve the moisture and the working of the manure mulching into the soil feeds the young rootlets. In November or December apply another mulching of well-rotted stable manure and the trees will be in fine shape for their second year's growth.

Don't Plant Old Trees.—We have many calls from beginners for 3- and 4-year-old trees, because they feel that the trees will bear earlier and make a stronger growth than younger trees. This is a mistake. Don't plant a fruit-tree older than 2 years; we really prefer a vigorous one-year-old. Trees that are 3 or 4 years old do not recover as quickly from the shock of transplanting, are not as easy to transplant, are more apt to die, and, if they do live, will not make the clean, vigorous growth of a younger tree. To secure the best results, use first class young trees, never more than 2 years old. This applies to fruit-trees only. Many varieties of shade trees, evergreens, etc., cannot be produced in the nursery in two years.

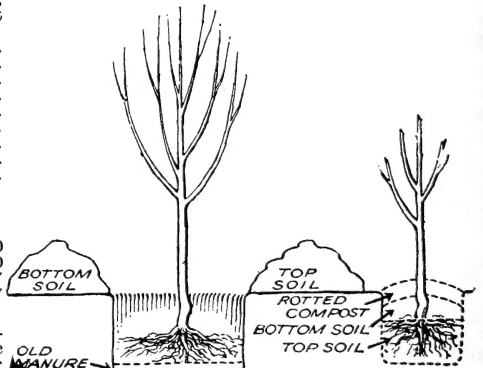
Distance for Planting.—We are often asked how many trees are required to an acre and the proper distance apart for planting fruit-trees, nut-trees, etc. It is difficult to make a table that will fit all conditions. If your soil is strong, apple trees, for instance, should be planted 40 feet apart; while, if your soil is naturally poor, they may be planted 30 feet apart. The following table will be of help, we think:

Apple.....	25 to 35 ft.	Grapes.....	8 x 10 ft.
Pear, Standard.....	18 to 25 ft.	Currants.....	3 x 5 ft.
Pear, Dwarf.....	10 ft.	Gooseberry.....	3 x 5 ft.
Peach.....	18 to 25 ft.	Raspberry.....	3 x 6 ft.
Cherry.....	18 to 25 ft.	Blackberry.....	5 x 7 ft.
Pecans.....	40 to 75 ft.	Strawberry, rows.....	1 x 4 ft.
Other Nuts.....	25 to 35 ft.	Strawberry, beds.....	1½ x 1½ ft.
Plum.....	15 to 20 ft.	Asparagus, rows.....	1 x 3 ft.
Quince.....	10 to 15 ft.	Asparagus, beds.....	1 x 1½ ft.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Apart each way		Apart each way		Apart each way	
3 feet.....	4,840	10 feet.....	430	25 feet.....	70
4 feet.....	2,729	12 feet.....	325	30 feet.....	50
5 feet.....	1,742	15 feet.....	200	40 feet.....	27
6 feet.....	1,200	18 feet.....	135	50 feet.....	17
8 feet.....	680	20 feet.....	110		

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set apart in the row and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, and you have the number of trees or plants per acre.



Properly planted and pruned



OUR FIRST OFFICE

The old log house which served us as office and dwelling (with grafting room in the cellar) when we started in business in 1890.

Inspection Certificate.—All our shipments bear copy of a certificate of inspection issued by our State Entomologist, showing that our nursery has been inspected and found clean from San Jose scale, peach yellows, rosette, and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. A number of southern states, notably Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, require all nurseries to file with their state officials a copy of the inspection certificate. Upon approval of such certificates, these state authorities issue special permit tags which must be attached to all shipments within their respective states. We have complied with these various state-laws and are in a position to ship into every state in the Union.

Best Time for Planting.—The best time for planting in the South, to secure best results, is from about the first of November to the first of January or as early as possible after the first heavy frost. The roots of trees and plants make a considerable growth during the winter, and if your planting is done in November or December, the trees will have a firm hold on the soil by spring and the growth will be strong and vigorous. A great deal of planting, however, is successfully made as late as the last of March. If planted late, extra care should be given; see that the plants or trees are watered frequently, are well mulched, and that the ground is stirred every few days to prevent baking.

Pests and Diseases.—In a small booklet of this kind it is impossible to give intelligent instructions for spraying and combating various diseases, pests, etc., that trouble the fruit-grower and gardener. These matters are treated at length in a special booklet which we will be pleased to mail you on request.

Before Making Up Your Order, please read carefully pages 1 to 3.

Read Before Ordering

Prices.—To get the rate per ten your order must be for ten or more trees of a class, say ten Apple, ten Peach, ten Pear, etc. *If less than ten of a class, the price for one will apply.* Fifty or more of a class at the hundred rate.

No extra charge for packing.—All prices are for goods properly packed in bales, boxes, or crates, f. o. b. cars at Chase, Ala.

How to send money.—Use bank draft, postoffice money order, express money order, or registered letter. Our postoffice—Chase—is a money-order office.

Cost of express and freight.—The express companies give a special rate (second class) on trees and plants, the charges being about 20 per cent less than on general merchandise. We recommend express shipment, unless the order is for heavy shade trees or evergreens.

Substitution.—Ordinarily we do not substitute if the variety ordered is exhausted, *unless you request us to do so.* This year, however, the demand is so heavy, and the supply so short, that we shall, where we believe it will best serve your interests, *reserve the right to substitute, unless you instruct us not to do so.* In such cases your money will be refunded on all items that we cannot supply.

Selection of stock.—We can often make a better selection of varieties suited to the different localities, than can the purchaser. We shall always be glad to help you make your selection, if you wish, *or you may leave the selection of varieties entirely to us.* In such cases state whether a general assortment (early to late sorts), or all early, or all midseason, or all late sorts are wanted.

Grade of trees furnished.—Please note that we offer only one uniform grade of fruit trees—First Class, One or Two-year Olds. These are best. Always plant first class, young stock for best results. (Read page 2—heading “Don’t Plant Old Trees.”)

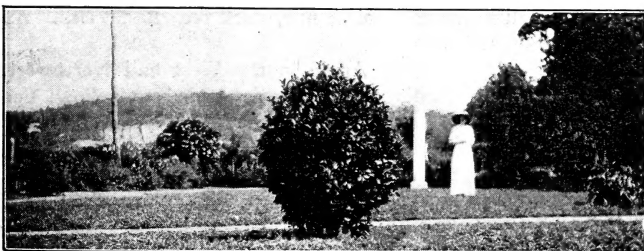
Non-warranty clause.—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any nursery stock, seed, bulbs, or plants we sell.

In the event that any trees or plants we send out prove untrue to label, we will either refund the original purchase price, or replace without charge, as you wish.

We do not guarantee our trees or plants to live, we handle them with the utmost care pack properly, and deliver to carrier in good order. Our responsibility then ceases. The risk and cost of transportation is yours.

Address all orders to

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY - - Chase, Alabama



Plant of Euonymus Japonica in the Office Grounds at Chase

From Arkansas:

“Shipment arrived sometime ago. The Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Roses are all fine and growing very fast. The Hydrangeas are greatly admired, they are beauties. I always tell my neighbors about your good nursery.”

ARRANGEMENT OF CATALOGUE

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Order of Ripening.—The varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Peaches are **arranged in their order of ripening from earliest to latest.** This arrangement will aid you greatly in making up your order.

Only Standard Sorts Listed.—Instead of constantly adding new and untried varieties to our list we are showing only such sorts as we know are best adapted to the general South and reducing the list to cover the season well. This simplifies matters both for you and ourselves, helps to avoid mixtures and gives you a well balanced planting of tested and tried varieties.

APPLES

Plant 25 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

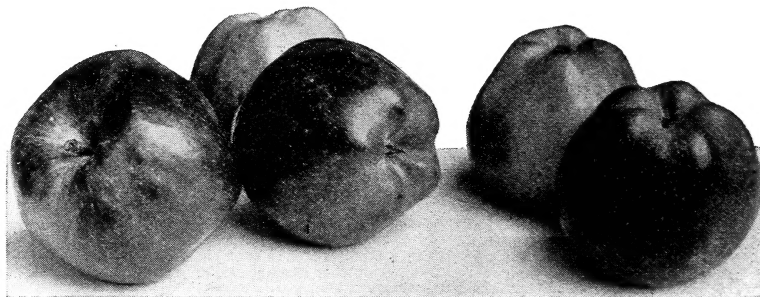
Prices: First class, 1 year, 4 feet and up, 50c each; \$4.50 for 10; \$40.00 per 100.

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest.—Yellow; medium to large size; fine flavor. A sure and abundant bearer. The most profitable early Apple in this section. Ripens ten days later than Red Astrachan.

Carolina Red June.—Well known throughout the South. Medium size, oblong; deep red. Middle of June to end of July.

Horse (Yellow Horse).—Large, greenish yellow, acid, a good bearer. Widely known throughout the South. July and August.



Delicious Apples

Hackworth.—A native of Morgan county, Alabama, twenty miles south of Huntsville. Tree a very strong grower, adapted to a wide range of soils and elevations. Fruit medium to large, of good appearance and quality. Begins ripening in July and continues through August.

Hyslop Crab.—Large size for a crab. Rich dark red with thick blue bloom. Tree vigorous in growth. Produces its fruit in clusters.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES

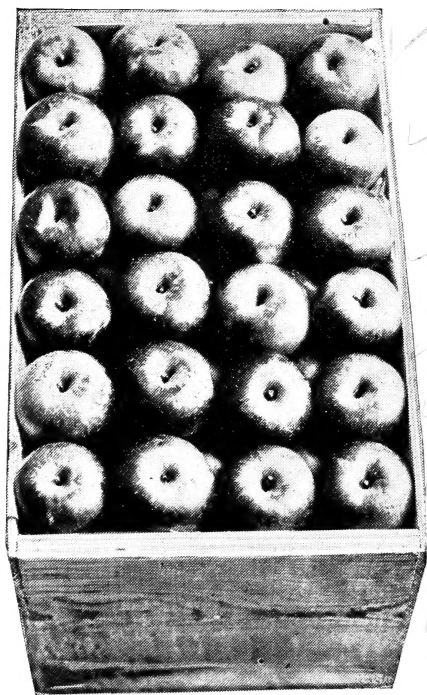
Stayman Winesap.—A seedling of Winesap, but a stronger grower and better adapted to thin soils; much like Winesap in size and appearance, but of better quality.

Mammoth Blacktwig (Paragon).—From Lincoln county, Tennessee; very large; dark red; yellow flesh. Good keeper and always a good seller; productive.

Winesap.—One of the most dependable late Apples for the general South. Small to medium size; fine, dark red; flesh crisp. An excellent keeper.

Delicious.—A very popular Apple in the West and Northwest. Very large, oblong; color rich crimson shaded to yellow; fine grain, juicy; a fine keeper and shipper. Not yet thoroughly tried out in the South, but very promising.

Yates.—A small Apple, but one of the surest croppers, heaviest bearers, and best keepers. Dark red with white dots; flesh yellow, crisp and good.



Stayman Winesap Apples

No man plants a tree for himself alone.

PEARS

Plant 18 to 25 feet apart

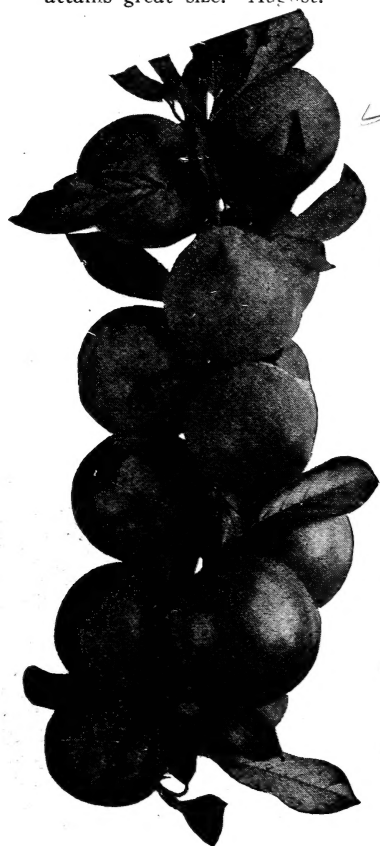
SUMMER PEARS

Prices: First class, 1 or 2 years, 4 feet and up, 75c each; \$7.00 for 10, \$65.00 per 100.

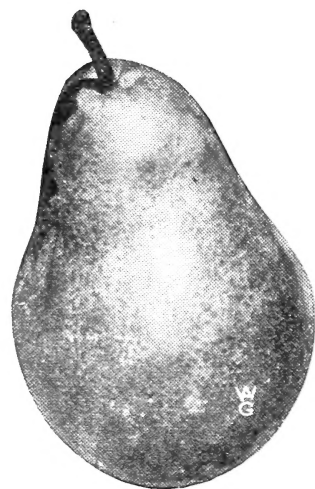
Wilder's Early.—Small or medium size; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh melting, sweet, good quality. Early June. Tree a strong, shapely grower.

Le Conte.—Good size, bell shaped; not of high quality, but if picked rather green and matured in a dark, cool room its quality will be greatly improved. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Seckel.—This little Pear is the standard for flavor. Yellowish russet with red cheek; very juicy and melting. Tree is of slow growth and never attains great size. August.



Burbank Plums



Kieffer Pear

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Kieffer.—Large to very large; yellow, with vermillion cheek;

brittle flesh; quality usually poor, greatly improved if ripened in dark, cool room. Matures in September, lasts well into October. Prolific; begins bearing early—the third or fourth year. Tree one of the strongest growers.

Japan Golden Russet.—Fruit of good size, globular in shape; very firm flesh, especially desirable for preserving or canning, not of great value otherwise. Fruit hangs on the tree perfectly sound until November.

PLUMS

Plant 15 to 20 feet apart

We have, after twenty years' experience, cut out all varieties for the South except the following, and these are all good.

Prices: First class, 3 1/2 feet and up, 75c each; \$7.00 for 10, \$65.00 per 100.

Red June, or Red Nagate.—Of medium size, pointed; thick skin of purplish red color; flesh yellow, solid, rather coarse grained, juicy; very prolific. Matures about the middle of June.

Burbank.—Similar in all characteristics to Abundance, except that it is more globular. Of cherry-red color, mottled with yellow, and ten to fifteen days later.

Wickson.—A Plum of large size, and distinct, pointed shape. Of high quality, very firm, yellow flesh; pit small; dark crimson-purple when matured. Because it blooms so early it is often killed by late frosts in this section. Ripens last of July.

Wild Goose.—Chickasaw type. The best of this type. Large fruit of oblong shape; skin bright vermillion covered with blue bloom; richly acid. One of the oldest and best known of the native American Plums. Ripens end of June.

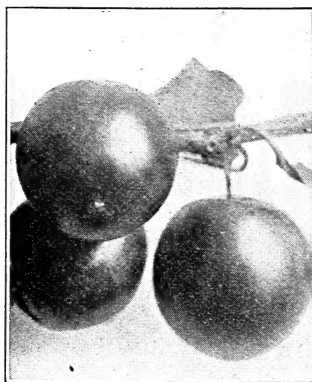
Shropshire Damson.—European type. Of larger size than the old Blue Damson. Dark purple; good quality. In great demand for preserving. August.

From Alabama:

"I bought some 160 trees from your nursery two years ago and they were so thoroughly satisfactory that I wish to make another order. I attended to the planting of them myself personally and only one tree of the 160 failed to grow."



One-Year Pear—"Africanus" in foreground
(Sockless Sambo stands over 6 feet)



**A sure money maker—
Compass Cherry-Plum**

COMPASS Cherry-Plum

A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, bright red, when fully ripe a dark rich red. For canning and preserving this is a most valuable addition to our list of fruits for the South. Remarkable in that it bears heavily the second or third year. Often the two-year-old trees in the nursery row are loaded with fruit.

Same price as other cherry trees.



**Five-year-old Compass Cherry-Plum
producing its fourth crop—a
wonder in production**

CHERRIES

Plant 18 to 25 feet apart.

The reason for so much disappointment to the planters of Cherry trees in the South, in so many long-looked-for but never-appearing crops of fruit, is that the varieties planted are often absolutely worthless for our section of country. We know by test that for general southern planting the list of varieties should be reduced to not more than six; and for elevation under a thousand feet above sea level we would recommend but two varieties—Early Richmond and Large Montmorenci.

Prices: First class, 3 1-2 feet and up, 75c each; \$7.00 for 10; \$65.00 per 100.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS

Sweet

This type is fairly successful on high elevations, but worthless in most localities in the South.

Black Tartarian.—Large, purplish black, pleasant flavor.

Governor Wood.—Good size; clear, light red; tender and juicy. A customer on Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga, reports this variety as successful there.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

Sour

Early Richmond.—Medium size, light red; acid. Profitable here. Ripens last of May.

Large Montmorenci.—The best Cherry for general planting. Very productive. Large size; rich red; follows Early Richmond. Tree a strong grower and a sure bearer in this section.



Montmorenci Cherry



A Battery of Cultivators in Young Trees at Chase

You can't go wrong if you plant Early Richmond and Large Montmorenci on either high or low ground; but always remember that Cherry trees will not thrive where there is stagnant moisture. Select a location that is well drained.

From Kentucky:

"Please forward by express 3 Compass Cherry-Plums. You sent me one Compass in April, 1917, and this summer, 1918, it was loaded with fruit."

PEACHES

Plant 18 to 25 feet apart each way.

We call particular attention to this reduced list of varieties of Peaches, every one of which can be planted with safety in the South. The varieties are listed in the order of their ripening, and the list, though small, is so complete that it covers the ripening season thoroughly. They are the best of their particular class and season.



One-Year-Old Peach Trees at Chase

Prices: First class, 1 year, 3 feet and up, 50c each; \$4.50 for 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Mayflower.—The earliest and one of the very best early Peaches. Fruit round, entirely covered with red; blooms late, very hardy. A native of North Carolina, a good shipper, and its high color and fine appearance make it the most profitable early Peach, as it always brings top prices. Last of May.

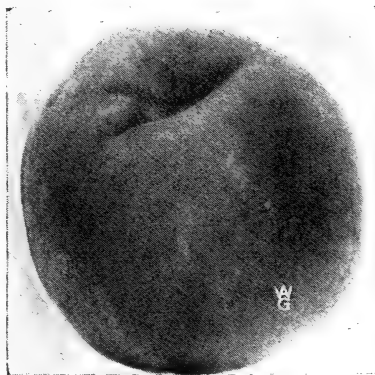
Arp Beauty.—The earliest yellow-fleshed Peach; firm; juicy, excellent flavor; freestone.

Carman.—Large, resembling Elberta; skin tough, creamy white, with deep blush; flesh creamy white, tinged with red; good flavor. A good shipper. Freestone. Middle of June.

Early Belle or Hiley.—A Georgia Peach, supposed to be a cross between Belle of Georgia and Early Tillotson. Large; creamy white, highly colored cheek. One of the profitable commercial varieties of Georgia, and now being extensively planted.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large; white skin, attractive red cheek; flesh white, firm; the standard of excellence of all Peaches in quality; prolific bearer. It is one of the best market varieties of its season.

Elberta.—Known wherever Peaches are eaten. Of Georgia origin, remarkable for its size; firm, yellow flesh and tough skin, making it one of the best shipping Peaches; yellow, slightly overspread with red; fine red cheek. Freestone. Middle of July.



Belle of Georgia.—This Peach should be included in your order

J. H. Hale.—No Peach has had such strong claims for superiority and productiveness as has this which bears the name of America's greatest Peach grower who discovered it. Larger than Elberta, of better flavor and quality, it ripens, in the South, a few days later and is a perfect yellow-meated freestone. Fine shipper.

Chinese Cling.—Very large; yellowish white, mottled with carmine; flesh white, red at the tip; a very juicy Peach. Clingstone. End of July.

Blood Cling, or Indian Blood.—Large; dark claret with deep red veins; flesh deep red; middle to last of August.

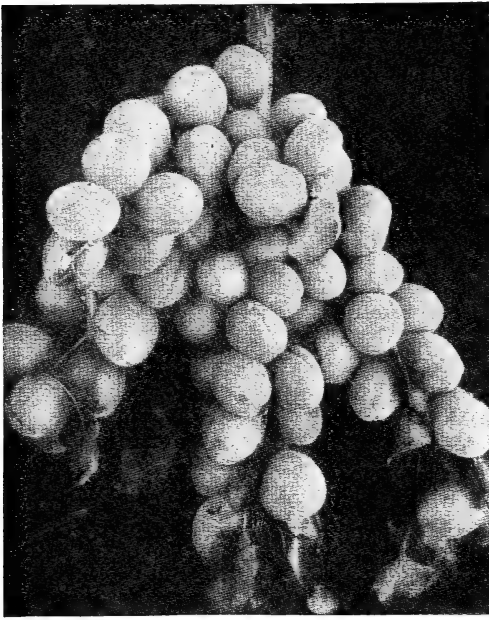
Krummel October.—A very large, beautiful Peach ripening about two weeks later than Salway. Yellow flesh; rich yellow skin with dark carmine cheek; freestone. Always finds a good market.



Solid Field of Peach Seedlings at Chase

From New York:

"Several years ago I purchased from you for shipment to Bolton, Miss., a small lot of trees which turned out very satisfactory. I now wish to order some trees to be shipped to Washington, D. C. Please send catalog."



Superb Apricots

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

Very uncertain generally throughout the South. If you wish to experiment, plant a tree or two where they are well protected by buildings if possible. They are profitable in some sections of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Prices: First class, 1 year, 3 1-2 feet and up, 75c; \$7.00 for 10.

VARIETIES OF APRICOTS

Alexander
Moorpark

Superb
Wilson

VARIETIES OF NECTARINES

Red Roman

New White

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

These are all right for the lower South, but not successful this far North. These improved sorts produce fruit three to five times the size of the common native Persimmon. Allow the fruit to hang on the trees until just before frost is expected. Place in a cool, dark room until matured.

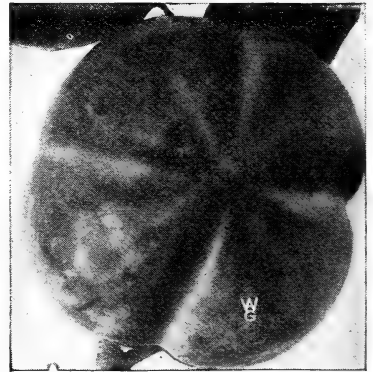
Prices: First class, 1 year, 3 feet and up, 75c each; \$7.00 for 10.

Hyakume.—Large; yellow skin; dark brown flesh, sweet, crisp and delicious; not astringent, good while still rather hard; fine.

Okame.—Large; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, semi-transparent appearance; light, clear flesh when ripe; light brown center around seed, of which it has several; loses astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; fine quality; strong bearer. The most beautiful of them all.

Tane Nashi.—Very large; skin bright red when fully matured; flesh yellow; seedless; quality very fine. Perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well.

Yemon.—Large; flat tomato-shaped; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct coloring; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the seeds; no astringency after fruit begins to soften; quality excellent and sweet, and is edible while solid, but improves as it becomes soft.



Okame Persimmon

FIGS

Plant 12 to 18 feet apart.

Increased plantings of Fig trees are being made each year in Florida and all the southern portions of the Gulf states, including a large area in Texas. This increase is due to the profitable canning and preserving of this fruit.

Prices: First class, 50c each; \$4.50 for 10.

Blue Genoa.—Sent to us from Louisiana where it is highly regarded. Probably best suited to the Gulf sections.

Celestial, or Celeste.—Fruit small to medium, pale violet in color; very prolific; excellent quality; the hardiest of all Figs; one of the best canning and preserving sorts.

White Adriatic.—Medium to large, rather flattened in shape. Light yellow with thick skin; red flesh. A strong grower; likes a rich soil and thrives best south of Savannah, Montgomery, Jackson (Miss.) and Shreveport.



Field of Celestial Figs at Chase

From Delaware:

"My orchard put out last fall is looking fine. I never lost a single tree. Expect to have the prize orchard of the county out of your trees."

QUINCES

Plant 12 feet apart each way.

Require a deep, rich soil, clean cultivation, and should be sprayed for best results.

Prices: First class, young trees, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.00 for 10.

Champion.—Fruit averages larger than Orange and more oval in shape. A late keeper.

Orange.—Fruit of good size; bright yellow; excellent flavor. An old standard sort.

MULBERRIES

Plant 25 feet apart each way.

A very valuable fruit for poultry and hogs. The fruiting period is of long duration, lasting two to three months. Should be planted in every hog pasture and chicken yard. Trees come into bearing very young.

Prices: First class, 1 year, 4 feet and up, 75c each; \$7.00 for 10.

Black English.—Tree a very strong grower; foliage fine; berry large, black, ripens ahead of Hicks; hardy and prolific.

Hicks' Everbearing.—Follows Black English and continues in bearing for weeks; berry is black, produced abundantly, but not as large as Black English. For sections bordering the Potomac or Ohio Rivers either Downing or New American should be planted, as they are hardier than the two described above. For the general South we recommend Black English and Hicks.



Rhubarb—No home garden complete without it

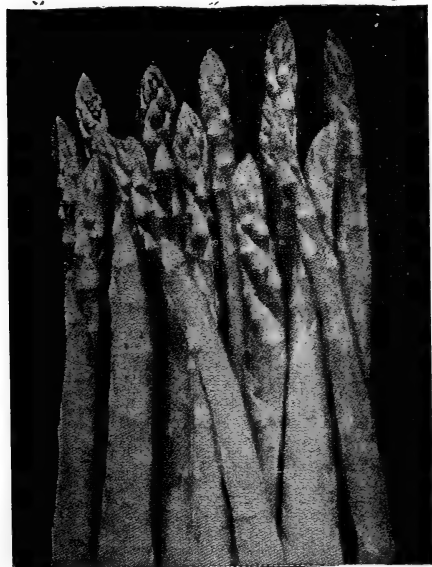
RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

A fine, healthful fruit, but not at home in hot, dry soils. Requires a rich, deep, warm soil.

Prices: 1-year roots, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

ASPARAGUS

Every southern garden should contain an Asparagus bed. It is best grown in rows about 4 feet apart in the row. Open these rows wide and about 10 inches deep; fill in 4 inches of rich top soil mixed with well-rotted stable manure. Firm the roots thoroughly, covering about 2 inches deep. This will leave an open furrow about 4 inches in depth, to be filled in by summer cultivation. Do not cut the first season's growth, but allow it to stand until frost; then cut all stocks even with the ground; rake off, and spread a mulching of well-rotted manure all over it 2 or 3 inches deep. The winter rains will carry this mulching down into the soil where it is needed. The second year your Asparagus bed will be a joy, and will require but little attention thereafter. Keep it free from weeds, and give it a mulching every third year.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

Price: 2-year crowns, \$1.00 per 25; \$3.50 per 100.

Columbian Mammoth White.

Conover's Colossal.

From Alabama:

"Received today the trees you shipped me on the 11th inst. They are a splendid lot of trees and I have put them out in fine condition as I had the holes already dug and waiting to plant."

Who was it that said, "If I knew I would die tomorrow, I would plant a tree today."

NUT TREES

PECANS

Plant 35 to 50 feet apart.

Important.—Do not allow the roots of a Pecan tree to dry out or to be exposed to sun and air. Immediately on receipt of the trees, wet them down thoroughly and plant with the least delay. **Keep the roots wet while in the field before planting; wrap with bag or burlap, well soaked.**



Constant cultivation at Chase

With a sharp knife (don't use a hatchet) cut off the bruised end of the tap-root. It is not necessary for a Pecan to have all its tap-root—12 to 18 inches, according to the size of the tree, is sufficient. Plant a little deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Be sure that you **firm the soil tightly**, as the hole is filled, except the last 4 or 5 inches, which leave loose. Soak the ground well, using a bucketful of water to each tree after planting.

Be sure that you plant the improved sorts, either grafted or budded trees, not too large or too old, preferably yearlings. Planters have been robbed of thousands of dollars the past few years by unscrupulous dealers palming off seedling trees at fancy prices. Seedling Pecans are all right for re-foresting waste land and for shade trees, but are very uncertain as to the size and quality of the nut produced. The improved sorts are absolutely sure, when grown from bearing trees, by reliable, careful propagators. There are many of these improved sorts. We have selected the best four varieties for planting generally in the southern states.

Prices: 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10.



Stuart



Delmas



Van Deman



Schley



Budding Gang at Chase

Stuart.—The hardiest and most widely planted of the lot. Large size; quality good; shell medium thin. One of the best for general planting.

Delmas.—Of good size and quality. Meat bright yellow and very sweet.

Schley.—A distinctly pointed nut of good size; thin shell, well filled; fine flavor.

Van Deman.—A large, long, dark nut; tree a vigorous grower with large, healthy foliage; one of the oldest of the improved sorts.

Pecans continued on next page

PECANS

Notes and Suggestions.

How Far Apart.—At the meeting of the Alabama Horticultural Society held at Auburn, Alabama, December 11 and 12, 1918, Mr. R. L. Scott of Mobile county read a very interesting and instructive paper on Pecans. He believes in close planting, not over 40 by 40 feet instead of the old rule of about 80 by 80 feet. Mr. Scott is an experienced Pecan man and a close observer, and his argument is that by close planting the yield of nuts per acre is doubled and the owner gets the benefit during his lifetime; that the trees so planted will not be overcrowded for, say, twenty-five years. "Let posterity do the thinning out when the time comes," says Mr. Scott.

YIELD IN NUTS AND DOLLARS.

Mr. Scott has kept a careful record on an orchard of 30 trees, showing the average yield per tree as follows:

8th year after planting, 20 lbs.

9th year after planting, 31½ lbs.

The varieties are Stuart, Schley and Success. If planted 40 by 40 feet it requires 27 trees per acre. An average yield of 20 lbs. per tree at 60c per pound means \$12.00 per tree, or \$324 per acre the eighth year. He stated that the entire crop sold readily at 60 to 70c per pound f. o. b. shipping point.

ALABAMA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There are many papers, talks and discussions at the annual meetings that are just as interesting as was the above on Pecans. If you are interested in Pecans, Fruit Growing, Gardening, etc., you should become a member in this state-wide association of kindred spirits. The cost of a membership is a trifle. Address J. C. C. Price, Secretary, Auburn, Alabama, for full particulars.

ALMONDS

The crop north of Florida at least is almost always killed by late frost, as this is one of the earliest trees to bloom.

Prices: 75c each; \$7.00 for 10.

I. X. L. and Ne Plus Ultra. Both are thin-shelled varieties.

CHESTNUTS

Prices: 75c each; \$7.00 for 10.

Japan Mammoth.—Produces Chestnuts of mammoth size; tree is a strong grower, and of decided value as a shade tree.

Spanish.—A rapid-growing tree of good size. The



AN OLD PECAN TREE

It makes a fine, big, broad-spreading, healthy tree, one of the finest Shade Trees.

nuts are produced early, five-year-old trees on our grounds bearing good crops. The nuts are not so sweet as the native or American Chestnut, but find a ready market owing to their good size and fine appearance.

WALNUTS

Prices: 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

Black.—A desirable shade tree and one of the most valuable for timber. Uncle Sam had the Boy Scouts looking up Black Walnut trees for gun-stock material, you remember. Should be used for re-foresting waste lands.

English.—Makes a very handsome shade or lawn tree and produces, though not with regularity in this section, a table nut of fine quality. Here in North Alabama the crop is uncertain, but we think so much of the tree as an ornamental that we do not hesitate to recommend it for this purpose alone.

Japan.—A vigorous tree entirely hardy and a sure and prolific bearer. The Japan Walnuts are not as thin-shelled as the English. They make a beautiful ornamental tree with a broad, spreading top. At home almost anywhere, except on poorly drained soils.

As to the hardiness of Japan Walnut, we quote from a letter from a customer at Bristol, Indiana:

"I have grown Japan Walnuts for 18 years. They are as hardy as an Oak and very productive; some of my trees have five and six bushels each and I get \$5.00 per bushel for them. I ship many trees to Canada. They are very hardy."



Some Good Walnuts at Chase

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Improved Blackberries are of greater size, sweeter, and of finer flavor than the wild sorts. The ripening season follows the strawberry a week or ten days, and the fruit finds a ready market at good prices. Plant in rows, 6 or 8 feet apart, setting the plants 3 feet apart in the row. After the crop is gathered, cut out and burn the old canes. When the young canes are about 2 feet high, pinch out the tips; this will make them branch, increasing the next year's crop.

Prices: \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

Early Harvest.—Medium size; firm; productive.

Mercereau.—A very large, sweet, rich, sparkling black fruit. Vigorous grower, large foliage, free from rust. One of the best market sorts; very productive.

Snyder.—Medium size, very hardy; an old, well-known sort.

DEWBERRIES

One of the most profitable fruits for general culture. The crop follows the strawberry season closely, and fills the gap between strawberries and blackberries.

Austin's Improved. — Of Texas origin. Very large fruit; enormously productive; a strong vigorous grower. The best variety for the South. **\$1.00 for 10; \$7.50 per 100.**



Mercereau

RASPBERRIES

Very profitable on rich soil that is half shaded. The varieties offered are the best, and are desirable for the home garden. After the vines have finished bearing for the season, all old canes should be cleared out.

Prices: \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

Cuthbert.—Red. Excellent quality; berry of large size; ripens here end of May, and continues several weeks.

Cumberland (Black Cap).—The best black; large size; good quality, and produces abundantly over a long season.

St. Regis.—Red. A fine berry and right at home in the south. Of good size and wonderfully productive. The new canes have a habit of going to work right now and produce fruit all through the season. These same canes also produce fruit the following season, hence its right to be called "everbearing." Cut out the old canes as soon as the crop is off and give the new growth a chance—and plenty of manure.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Neither of these fruits like our long, hot summers. A few plants for the garden will pay usually, but we do not recommend large plantings. Plant where partially shaded.

Prices: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Wilder Currant. Red.

Houghton Gooseberry. Red.



St. Regis Raspberry

GRAPES

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

Your back porch, fences around the garden and the chicken yard, any unsightly outhouses can all be utilized as supports for Grapevines. There is no fruit that returns greater dividends in satisfaction. They do not necessarily require a rich soil. Keep the ground well stirred about them, working in a good heavy mulching of leaves, leaf-mold or well-rotted stable manure once or twice a year.

Prices: First class, well-rooted vines, 35c each; \$3.00 for 10; \$25.00 per 100.

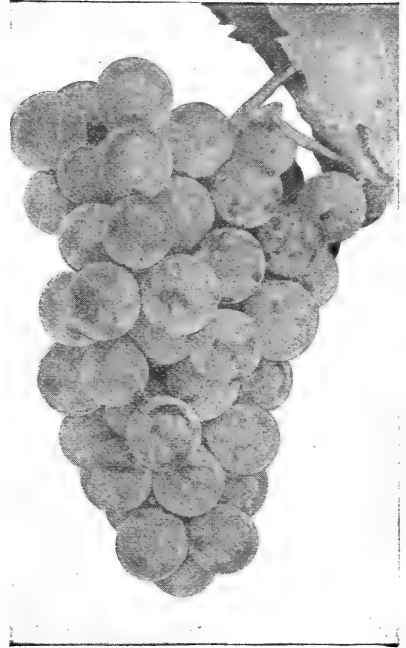
Concord.—Bunch and berry large, blue-black; flesh sweet, tender; quality high. One of the best known and most popular sorts.

Delaware.—Bunch small or medium, berry small; skin thin, light red in color; sweet and tender. Standard of excellence. This variety requires a richer soil than any other.

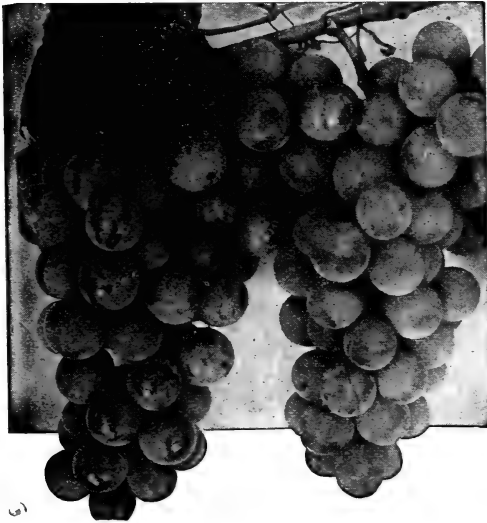
Ives' Seedling.—Dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; bunch and berry of medium size. Ripens over a long period.

Lutie.—A native of Davidson county, Tennessee. Vine a distinct grower; berry large, dark red; peculiar and most agreeable flavor. Productive and desirable.

Niagara.—The best white market Grape. A good shipper, having a tough though rather thin skin. Bunch medium to large, berry large. Pale yellow with whitish bloom when fully ripe.



Concord Grapes



Niagara Grapes

SCUPPERNONG OR MUSCADINE TYPE

A distinct type of native southern Grape. The vine is a very strong grower, remarkably free from disease and insects, maturing its fruit fully without decay. The fruit is produced in small clusters.

Prices: First class vines, 50c each; \$4.50 for 10.

Scuppernong.—Bunches are small, consisting usually of six to ten large berries; bronze-colored when fully matured. Flesh is pulpy, with a peculiar musky flavor.

James.—Produces the largest fruit of the Muscadine type. The berries are black, juicy and sweet, and often measure 1 inch or more in diameter.

Thomas.—Medium size, round, dark wine color when fully ripe. Regarded by many growers as the best for table use of the Scuppernong type. Highest in sugar content.

From Mississippi.

"Check herewith to balance. The stock was delivered within forty-eight hours from time of shipment in perfect condition, and proved to be of your usual high quality. I am much pleased with the plants and more pleased with your business methods. 'It pays to be decent.'"



Office, Packing House, Store and Station at Chase

SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

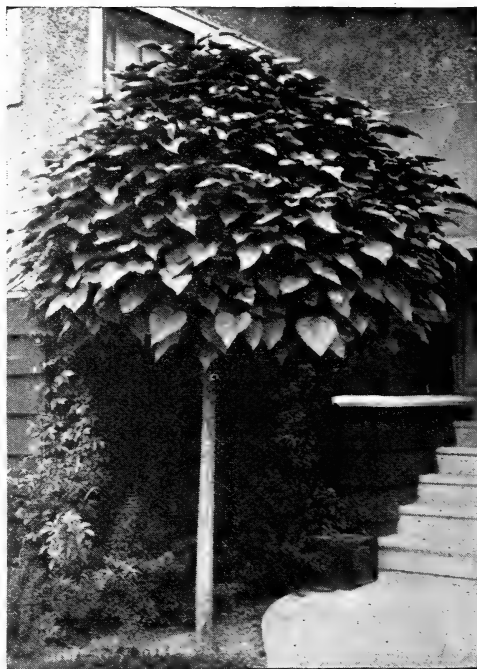
ASIDE from the satisfaction and comfort you will derive from properly planted and properly shaded grounds, do you realize that as an investment there is nothing that returns such dividends as the beautifying of the grounds around your home? Real estate men all over the country all agree that a place properly planted with trees and shrubs will, other things being equal, always find the quickest sale. Thousands of instances are on record where the investment by the owner of even less than ten dollars in the ornamentation of his premises has resulted in the sale of the property at an advance of several hundred dollars.

Get the tree-planting habit, whether you buy your trees from us or our neighbor nurserymen, or go to the forest and dig your shade trees. It is a healthful, sane, delightful experience to take up the study of trees and plants and become acquainted with them, work among them, and get on good terms with them. Give some real thought to the planning of your ornamental planting; do not make your place look like a nursery, with a shade tree here and next in line an evergreen, and beyond a shrub "straight up and down and square across;" but leave open spaces, massing the shrubbery against the foundation of the house perhaps, or in group-plantings, and so locate the shade trees that you do not shut out a pleasing view. Unquestionably nursery-grown shade trees are much superior to forest trees; they have more and finer roots, having been transplanted at least once, often two to four times, in the nursery. The same sized tree, grown in the forest, never having been transplanted, will have but two or three coarse, woody roots, and is almost certain to die when moved. If by careful nursing it lives, it will not grow off vigorously, as it must make its fibrous roots or feeders after transplanting.

The prices we name are for well-shaped, strongly rooted trees. The average height, varying with different varieties, is about 8 feet, unless otherwise noted. We can also furnish extra large specimens of most of the varieties catalogued and invite correspondence about such stock, also on quantity orders for street planting, etc.

Ash, American.—Rapid in growth, late to start in spring, but holds its foliage late into the fall. Successful throughout the South. 75c each.

Catalpa speciosa.—Vigorous grower. Much prized for its timber and grown extensively for cross ties and fence posts. Will produce the finest fish bait (big fat worms!) and should be planted around or near your fish pond. 75c each.



Catalpa Bungei

Bungei.—A dwarf-growing variety which is top-worked on the Speciosa, 4 to 6 feet above ground, forming a dense, round-headed bush resembling the standard bay tree. 4 to 6 ft., 2-yr. heads, \$2.00 each.

Dogwood, White-flowering.—*Cornus florida*. One of our beautiful native trees; now being used more and more by landscape architects. Should be in every planting. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Dogwood, Double White-flowering. *C. florida plena*. New; a distinct double-blooming, pure white Dogwood. Tree and foliage about the same in growth and appearance as the old native Dogwood. The bloom is likened by many to that of the Gardenia or double White Azalea. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Dogwood, Red-flowering.—*C. florida rubra*. A beautiful new pink-red flowering Dogwood that is hardy from Maine to Florida. Valuable as single specimens or in mass plantings. Size and habit of growth same as the other Dogwoods. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

Elm, American White.—Large, stately trees with long, generally arching branches. Should be planted where there is ample moisture and in such situations is desirable for the South. \$1.00 each.

HACKBERRY.—A handsome tree with stout, spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown; fruit nearly black at maturity, like a small Cherry. \$1.00 each.



American White Ash

Magnolia acuminata.—Cucumber Tree. A deciduous pyramidal tree, well adapted to almost all situations. Its flowers of greenish yellow are 2 to 3 inches long, and its rosy red fruit with scarlet seeds makes it a valuable ornamental tree. 5 to 6 ft. \$1.00 each.

Magnolia grandiflora.—Southern Magnolia. See Broad-leaved Evergreens.

Magnolia tripetala.—Umbrella Tree. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. Its leaves are distinctive, being from 10 to 20 inches long and 6 to 8 inches wide. Flowers are creamy white, and its fruit rose-colored, 3 to 4 inches in length. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Maple, Blood-leaved Japanese.—A dwarf-growing blood-leaved Maple from Japan. We import these plants and grow them in nursery until matured. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each. Balled.

Maple, Norway.—Very popular on account of its clean, large leaf of deep, rich green; stout, vigorous growth. A beautiful tree and makes a dense shade. \$1.25 each.

Maple, Sugar.—Its fine, clean, pyramidal growth and rich foliage make it very desirable. Valuable for its wood as well as its sugar production. One of the finest shade trees. \$1.25 each.

Maple, Silver.—The most rapid-growing of the Maples, a habit which, combined with size, form, grace and beauty, gives it great value. The foliage is light green, silvery white on the under side. It is a very graceful tree, perfectly hardy, and is valuable for street planting where quick results are desired. Holds its foliage well into the autumn. We have an exceptionally large stock of this variety which we offer in several sizes. 6 to 8 ft. high, 60c each; 8 to 9 ft. high, 75c each; 9 to 10 ft. high, \$1.00 each; 10 to 12 ft. high, \$1.50 each; 12 to 14 ft. high, 1½ to 2 in. diameter, \$2.00 each.



Chinese Umbrella Tree. Three years planted.



Weeping Mulberry

Poplar, Lombardy.—A well-known variety, remarkable for its tall, spire-like form and erect, rapid growth. Grows to the height of 100 to 150 feet. 75c each.

Salisbury, or Maidenhair Tree.—Of Japanese origin. Medium in size, rapid of growth, with beautiful foliage shaped somewhat like that of a maidenhair fern. 5 to 7 ft. \$1.00 each.

Sycamore, American.—Buttonwood, or American Plane. A large and lofty tree, with white or grayish bark; of very rapid growth and symmetrical appearance; especially desirable for street and avenue planting. 75c each.

Tulip Tree.—One of the grandest native trees, and not fully appreciated in the South. Rather difficult to transplant. Should be severely pruned before setting and care taken to prevent roots from drying out. Well worth a little extra care. 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00 each.

Umbrella China.—Chinese Umbrella Tree. A rapid-growing, umbrella-shaped tree of beautiful proportions. Perfectly hardy throughout the South. It is not a very long-lived tree, but while growing is a splendid sight and gives most grateful shade even the first year. 4 to 5 ft. 75c each.

Varnish Tree.—Koelreuteria paniculata. A small tree that combines nicely with shrub plantations in landscape work. Fine for planting in groups of three or more, with an under-planting of early-flowering shrubs. \$1.00 each.



Block of Silver Maples at Chase

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Under this heading we group the Cone-bearing Evergreens, all of which, together with the Broad-leaved Evergreens described under that heading, are in ever-increasing demand for permanent landscape plantings throughout the entire South.

All our Evergreens have been frequently moved in the nursery rows, some as many as three or four times. This moving process gives us a plant with a mass of fine fibrous roots, and if ordinary care is used in transplanting, every one should live. Each plant is lifted separately with a ball of earth, and the roots, with ball, carefully wrapped in burlap.

This is the only safe way to handle Coniferous Evergreens. The weight of the balled plants is considerable, from 30 to 100 lbs. each, owing to class and size. Shipments of balled evergreens, therefore, should go by freight if possible, as often the express charges will amount to as much as the invoice. We can ship by freight with perfect safety even though a month or more in transit.

ARBORVITAE, Chinese.—*Biota orientalis*. Pyramidal in form and compact in habit; strong grower; foliage deep green in summer, changing to light bronze in winter. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Chinese Evergolden.—*B. semperaurescens*. Exquisitely gold-tipped branches, which hold their color throughout the summer; makes a larger plant than the Dwarf Golden Arborvitae; very desirable. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each.

Dwarf Golden.—*B. aurea nana*. Very dwarf, compact, cone-shaped plants; bright golden green foliage, admirably suited for small gardens, cemetery lots and for window boxes and tubs. 12 to 18 in., \$1.25 each.

Erect Golden.—*B. aurea conspicua*. A tall-growing, columnar-shaped Evergreen with golden yellow foliage; attains a height of 15 to 20 feet. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each.



A Group of *Cedrus Deodara* seven years planted

Compact.—*Biota compacta*. A broad cone-shaped form of Oriental Arborvitae, with bright green foliage. Attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. 24 to 30 in., \$1.25 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75 each.

Rosedale.—*B. Rosedale*. Broad, cone-shaped, with blue-green foliage of very fine texture. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet, but often becomes one-sided or irregular in shape after three or four years. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each.

CEDRUS DEODARA.—Himalayan Cedar. A broad-growing pyramidal tree to 30 feet in height. Of rapid growth with wide-spreading, drooping branches. Foliage beautiful bluish green. 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Blue Virginia Cedar.—*Juniperus virginiana glauca*. Silvery blue foliage of rapid growth; pyramidal form; distinctive and very desirable. Grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50 each.

Red Cedar.—*Juniperus virginiana*. Green or bronze-green foliage; a tall-growing hardy tree of great beauty. At home almost anywhere in the South and now being largely used in landscape planting; the tree from which the pencil wood is obtained. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50 each.

Irish Juniper.—*Juniperus hibernica*. Of erect, dense, pillar-like growth. Largely used in formal plantings. 18 to 24 in., 75c each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.25 each.

CYPRESS, Lawson's.—*Cupressus Lawsoniana*. Variable, from broad to slender pyramidal form; rich shades of green foliage in fern-like expansion. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Should be planted on deep, moist but well-drained soil. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50 each.



A small section of a young block of Evergreens at Chase

IT PAYS TO BE DECENT.

CYPRESS, Lawson's Blue.—(Triomphe de Boskoop.) Slender, pyramidal form, steely blue foliage; requires a deep fertile soil; beautiful and desirable. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50 each.

Retinospora plumosa.—Japan Cypress. Foliage bright green, very bushy, and if trimmed, can be made almost any form. Much used in formal garden work. 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Retinospora plumosa aurea.—Golden-plumed Cypress. One of the hardiest and most desirable of the Retinosporas; retains its golden foliage continuously. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50 each.

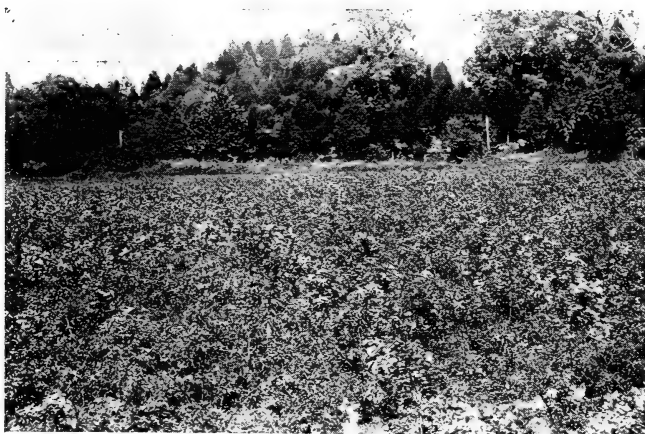
Hemlock, American.—*Tsuga canadensis*. Desirable for all sections of the South north of Birmingham. A tall, graceful tree; foliage dark green, glossy; prefers a deep, well-drained soil. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00 each.



Juniperus Virginiana Glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

This type of Evergreen Trees and Shrubs is of great value in landscape work.



Solid Field of Abelia Grandiflora at Chase

perfect pyramids. Each plant is shipped with a ball of earth incased in burlap. About 3 ft. Each, \$4.00; per pair, \$7.00.

Boxwood, Dwarf.—*Buxus suffruticosa*. For edging purposes in the formal or old-fashioned gardens this slow-growing Dwarf Box is largely used; should be planted close, 3 to 4 inches. 2-yr., 4 to 6 in., \$2.50 for 25, \$4.50 for 50, \$8 per 100.

Cape Jasmine.—*Gardenia*. A very popular evergreen shrub in the lower South. Not satisfactory this far north in that it is almost always injured by our North Alabama winters. Bright, glossy foliage with large, fragrant white flowers, which are produced freely from the middle of May until fall. 2-yr., field-grown, 50c each.

Euonymus japonicus.—A handsome evergreen shrub; upright form, compact; broad dark green glossy foliage: attains a height of 6 to 10 feet; can be trimmed at any time and to any form or height desired. 15 to 18 in., 50c each; 18 to 24 in., bushy, 75c each.

Abelia grandiflora.—See cut on cover.

One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants of this broad-leaved type. The foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers, tinged with pink, from May until frost. These flowers resemble a lily in having a deep, slender throat and are about an inch in length. While not a new plant, it is comparatively recently that its great value has been recognized in landscape work. By pinching-in the ends of the strong shoots during the summer, a compact, dense plant can be made, with glossy leaves all winter. 2-yr. well developed plants, 75c each; \$6.00 per 10. For price on 1-yr. plants for hedging or massing, see "HEDGE PLANTS," page 24.

Boxwood, Pyramidal.—*Buxus sempervirens*.—For formal work, planting in vases, tubs or window boxes. These plants are imported and are 6 to 10 years old. They have been carefully sheared and are almost



Some nice young Evergreens and young Chase's at Chase

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

EUNONYMUS—Continued

radicans.—An evergreen climber which can be used in window boxes to good advantage; good for underplanting or ground-covering in shady places; a low-trailing habit of growth with small, rich green foliage. 3-yr., 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

vegetus.—Evergreen Bittersweet. Destined to become the most popular of evergreen climbing plants. For the beautifying of old tree trunks, stumps, garden walls, etc., it has no equal. Its foliage is unaffected by weather conditions. It absolutely holds its beautiful color at all times, winter or summer. Bears a profusion of red berries in fall and winter. 50c each, \$4.00 for 10.

Laurel, English.—Laurocerasus. Should not be planted north of Memphis or the Potomac River, but of decided value for the South in either mass planting or single specimens. Beautiful broad, glossy foliage; suitable for any well-drained garden



Abelia Grandiflora

soil; attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. Lifted with a ball and burlapped. 18 to 24 in., well-branched, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 for 10; 24 to 30 in., well-branched, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

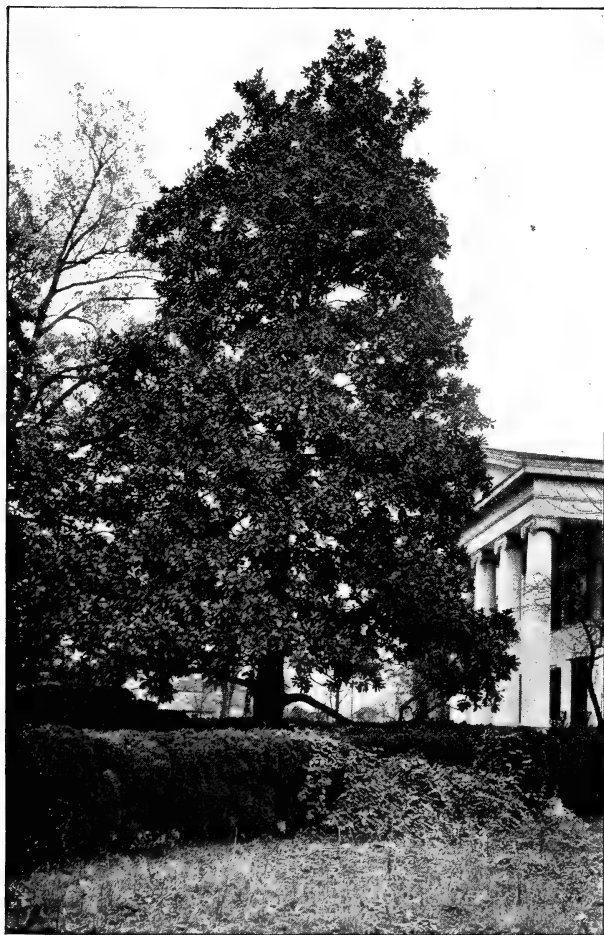
Magnolia grandiflora.—Southern Evergreen Magnolia. The pride of Dixie. Leaves are evergreen, thick and firm; flowers 6 to 8 inches across, pure waxy white, heavily fragrant. We always defoliate before digging to get best results in transplanting. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

All plants are at least two years old, field-grown, vigorous, strong, and well developed. Do not confound this class of stock with pot-grown or under-sized plants. The height will vary from 18 inches to 3 feet, depending on the habit of growth.

Althea.—Rose of Sharon. Among the most desirable shrubs for southern planting. Flowers in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom. The following six varieties cover the range of colors nicely and give both double and single bloom.

40c each; \$3.50 for 10



A fine old Magnolia Grandiflora

ALTHEA—Continued.

Anemonaeflorus.—Double red.

Ardens.—Double purple.

Snowdrift.—Single white.

Admiral Dewey.—Double white.

Rubis.—Single red.

Coelestis.—Single blue.

Barberry, Purple-leaved.—A purple-leaved form of Barberry which retains its color throughout the season. Valuable when properly blended in an ornamental planting. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Barberry thunbergii.—Thunberg's Japanese. Native of Japan. A graceful, well-filled shrub of dwarf habit; leaves small, bright green changing in autumn to various shades of orange and red; berries bright red and hold throughout the winter. One of the very best plants for massing and for use in borders; makes a magnificent hedge. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10. (For price on a lighter grade, suitable for hedges, etc., see page 24.)

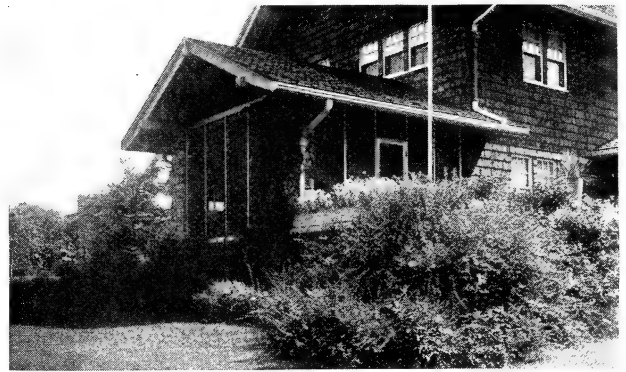
Butterfly Bush.—*Buddleia variabilis*. Called Butterfly Bush because it attracts butterflies in large numbers. A quick-growing, soft-wooded plant, bearing tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers in great profusion, and blooming late in the summer and fall. Holds its bloom until frost; dies to the ground each winter; very popular. 50c each, \$4 for 10.



Crape Myrtle



One of our Althea blocks at Chase



Shrubs—Their cost is nothing compared to their value and beauty

Calycanthus.—Sweet Shrub. Produces a rare chocolate-colored flower with a peculiar agreeable odor; fragrant wood; rich foliage; blooms early. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Coral Berry.—*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. A small shrub attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. Graceful, arching habit of growth; produces red berries in profusion in the early autumn. 30c each; \$2.50 for 10.

Crape Myrtle, Pink.—A real southern plant, not hardy north of Baltimore, but should be in every yard in Dixie. Our northern friends go wild over this magnificent plant with its profusion of bloom and lustrous green foliage. It will attract attention in any landscape. 40c each.

red.—Same as above, except that its color is a distinct red. 50c each.

white.—The hardiest of the three Crape Myrtles to propagate, but one of the most desirable white-blooming shrubs. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the two preceding. 50c each.

From Maryland:

"Of the nursery stock bought last year I only lost four trees out of the 500. A good many of the peach have fruit on them, although only two years old from buds. Will remember you always when I need anything in your line."

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.—Blooms profusely; large, double, white flowers tinted slightly with rose on under side of petals. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Exochorda grandiflora.—Pearl Bush. A large-growing, spreading form of shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Its pure white flowers are produced in abundance in the early spring; generally used for mass planting. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Forsythia.—Golden Bell. The earliest blooming of all the shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden bloom before the leaves begin to grow. We can furnish both the upright and drooping forms, as follows:

fortunei.—Upright Golden Bell. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. 35c. each; \$3.50 for 10.

suspensa.—Drooping Golden Bell. Long, slender, drooping branches; attains a height of 6 to 10 feet. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Honeysuckle.—We offer the best three varieties of the bush form of Honeysuckle for southern planting.

Honeysuckle, fragrantissima.—Bright green foliage, almost an evergreen here. A large, spreading shrub with sweet creamy white flowers in January and February; often called "Christmas Honeysuckle." If planted in groups, makes a dense heavy growth, a grand shrub.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian.—A shrub of medium growth; upright or spreading branches; leaves bright green. Flowers in the late spring, pink, followed by crimson fruit.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora.—

Hills of Snow. This plant, of recent introduction, is a very valuable acquisition. Begins to bloom a full month earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*, and lasts almost the entire summer. The blooms are very large, pure white. Perfectly hardy. 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.



An inexpensive but effective planting—Amoor Privet Hedge at right

Hydrangea, oak-leaved.—*Quercifolia*. A large shrub growing 4 to 6 feet in height; likes partial shade and plenty of moisture. Dark green foliage resembling oak leaves; creamy white flowers in large panicles; one of our native southern shrubs. 75c each; \$6.00 for 10.



Hydrangea P. G. with California Privet Hedge in background



Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian.—Similar to Red Tartarian, except that its blossoms are white.

The 3 preceding bush Honeysuckles, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata grandiflora.—

Flowers are pure white, in large pyramidal bunches; a strong-growing shrub, very attractive and showy. Blooms in the latter part of July and lasts for several weeks. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Hypericum Moserianum.—Gold Flower, or St. John's Wort. A hardy small shrub with compact branches; foliage dark lustrous green, oblong; flowers bright yellow. Foliage persists well into the winter. Rarely ever attains a height of over 2 feet. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Kerria, White.—*Rhodotypos kerrioides*.

A shrub of medium size, graceful form; pointed bright green foliage; white flowers in the spring. Its black berries are retained through the winter; grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

From Alabama:

"The fruit trees arrived in good order and I am well pleased. Please quote 1,000 Catalpa trees."

Lilac, Purple.—The old-fashioned Lilac, bearing its fragrant violet-purple spikes; makes a large shrub.

Lilac, White.—Much like Purple, except that it does not grow as rapidly nor make as large a shrub, and that its bloom is a waxy white; fragrant.

Price on either of above Lilacs, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Lilac, Persian.—Single purple or pale lilac flowers; small leaves and slender branches; blooms in late spring; a graceful shrub. 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Quince, Japan or Flowering.—*Cydonia japonica*. Fire Bush. Bright green glossy leaves; flowers scarlet, large and showy; thorny and of compact growth; very early blooming. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Rose of Sharon.—See *Altheas*.

Snowball, Common.—*Viburnum Opulus* sterile. A favorite well-known shrub; of upright growth and medium size. Produces globular clusters of white flowers in early spring. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Snowball, Japan.—*V. plicatum*. Beautiful distinct foliage; pure white flowers are borne in clusters 3 to 4 inches across. An improvement over the Common Snowball in foliage and habit of growth. 50c each; \$4 for 10.



Common Snowball

Snowberry.—*Symphoricarpos racemosus*. Slender arching branches; flowers pure white, followed by snow-white berries, which persist into winter. Attains a height of 3 to 5 feet. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Spirea, Bridal Wreath.—*Spirea prunifolia*. One of the old well-known and desirable varieties; early blooming; small double white flowers. 35c each; \$3.00 for 10.



Spirea Anthony Waterer at Chase

Spirea, Anthony Waterer.—One of the most valuable of the Spirea family. A distinct crimson bloom which continues throughout the summer. Of dwarf, compact or rather bunched growth. 35c each; \$3.00 for 10.

Spirea, Thunberg's.—*S. Thunbergii*. Snow Garland. A dense, small shrub of graceful habit, with bright green feathery foliage; white bloom in early spring; attains a height of 3 to 4 feet with a spread nearly as great. 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Spirea, Van Houtte's.—*S. Van Houttei*. There are more plants used of this variety than of all others put together. Its single white flowers are borne in great profusion in the early spring; used for massing in all landscape work. 25c each; \$2.00 for 10.

From Mississippi:

"Every one of the 56 shrubs which I got from you late in the season (March) is thriving splendidly; beyond my expectation and I am delighted."

From Arkansas:

"Your knives are the best I can get. They are O. K."



Purple Lilac

Tamarix hispida æstivalis.—The best of the Tamarisk family; begins to bloom in early May and under favorable conditions continues throughout the summer. Foliage is a bright green; flowers carmine-pink. 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Weigela.—Hardy, free-flowering shrub of spreading habit, thriving best in moist soil; among the showiest of all shrubs.

candida.—Large, pure white flowers; strong grower.

Eva Rathke.—Flowers deep red; free bloomer, and one of the most persistent.

Rosea.—Flowers light pink; rather a compact grower; very free bloomer.

Any of the Weigelas, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.



Weigela Candida

PEONIES—IRIS—YUCCA

PEONIES

☐ The improved Peonies are perhaps the most popular plants in the entire list of Hardy Perennials. We offer the best three varieties in three colors.

The Peony, once established, will last for years, increasing in size and bloom. If possible, plant in a location not fully exposed to the long, hot afternoon sun; an eastern or northern exposure is preferable. Soil should be rich and deep. Be careful to plant shallow, not more than 2 inches of soil on top of the crowns or eyes. Best time to plant is in December or January.

Late spring frosts often nip this early-blooming plant. Protect with papers, old blankets, or something of the kind, just as you do chrysanthemums in the fall. If you want results, plant only the named varieties.



Duchesse de Nemours Peonies

Duchesse de Nemours.—Pure white with shade of sulphur at collar. Very large.

Delicatissima.—Always the favorite of all pink varieties in the cut flower market. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Felix Crousse.—The most dependable and best red. Large but compact bloom. Brilliant.

Prices: All Peonies 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

IRIS

The Iris or Flag is of easy cultivation. They like the sun and thrive best in a rich loam with plenty of moisture. The clumps will increase in size from year to year, and if a mulching of well-rotted stable manure is applied each fall, it will repay you in number and size of blooms the following spring.

Madame Chereau.—Tall, white, fringed with violet.

Queen of May.—Pink.

Gracchus.—Single; pure yellow.

Perfection.—Velvety mauve and deep violet.

Prices: All Iris 35c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

YUCCA

(Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass)

A peculiar plant, in that its stiff, heavy foliage is evergreen, and that its creamy white flowers are produced from a stem 4 to 6 feet in height, branching from about half way up. Can be used to good advantage in massing, and, if the flower spikes are cut out on appearing, the plant can be used in tubs or large porch vases. 4-yr. strong roots, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

From Alabama:

"I am glad to say my old Orchard consisting of several hundred trees, purchased of you some years ago, has done well and proven true to type. Please quote large Paper Shell Pecan Trees for two or three acres and Fig trees one acre."



Barberry Hedge

HEDGE PLANTS

The old boundary line fences are rapidly disappearing from the towns and cities all over the land and neat Hedges are taking their place.

Prices named are for thrifty, well-developed plants about 18 inches high unless otherwise noted.

JUST HOW TO PLANT YOUR HEDGE.

Open a trench about 18 inches wide and the same in depth. Pile the rich, or top soil, on one side and the bottom soil on the other. Fill in the top soil in bottom of trench and if your soil is naturally poor mix well rotted stable manure, rich dirt from the garden or leaf mould from the forest with the top soil. Fill in trench a little over half full with this rich soil and leave it well pulverized and in good shape for the new rootlets to take hold quickly. **NEVER USE GREEN OR FRESH MANURE.** Set the plants 12 inches apart in a straight line. (Figure on 101 plants to each 100 running feet of hedge). Use the bottom soil for filling in around the roots, working it in carefully with the hands. Do not allow this soil to go into the trench in big coarse lumps but see that it is well pulverized. When filling in firm the dirt well about roots with the hands and see that the roots are spread out in a natural position, not crowded and jammed together. When about two-thirds filled, firm well by tramping. Then fill level with the ground line and again tramp. Then add enough loose soil to make trench even with ground surface. Next apply a mulching of **WELL ROTTED** manure, rich dirt, leaf mould or litter, covering full width of trench. The rains will leach this mulching down into the soil, where the roots need it.



Amoor Privet Hedge and Weeping Willow

After planting **CUT BACK TO WITHIN SIX INCHES OF THE GROUND.** This will force the plants to throw out side branches and will give you a dense hedge from the ground.

Privet is most largely used for hedging. It can be sheared or trimmed at any time and in any shape desired. Barberry requires very little trimming. Abelia should be trimmed back the first year several times in order to make the plants bushy at the ground. Let it go after the second season's growth.

Spirea should be trimmed after it has bloomed, cutting out as much of the old wood as you want to. The new wood furnishes the bloom next year.

Althea requires no trimming other than shaping the plants to suit by taking off a branch here and there and trimming in others that may have gone out of bounds.

ALL OF THESE PLANTS MUST BE CUT BACK TO SIX INCHES AFTER PLANTING TO SECURE BEST RESULTS.

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued

Abelia Grandiflora.—For description see page 17. This plant makes a wonderful hedge when well established, which will require two years. It should not be used if a formal effect is wanted, as it should not be trimmed closely but allowed to spread at the ground. It will cover about five feet in width. Keep the strong shoots pinched back to about 8 inches the first season in order to force a bushy growth at ground line.

Prices: 1 year well rooted plants about 12 to 18 inches, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Althea.—For description see page 19. Where a heavy, tall-growing hedge is desired, this plant is admirably suited to the purpose. 2-yr. plants, about 18 in., \$15.00 per 100.

Barberry, Thunberg's (Japanese Barberry)—For description see page 19. One of the most popular hedge plants for years throughout the north and east and just now coming into its own in the middle south. Right at home here in north Alabama. Planted 12 inches apart it makes a dense, low hedge of great beauty. Requires very little pruning. Fine for borders or planting along walks or drives. 2-yr., 12 to 18-inch plants, \$15.00 per 100.

Box Dwarf.—For description and price, see page 17. This little plant is now largely used for edging in formal gardens, around bedded evergreens, etc. Because of its slow growth it is now rarely ever used as a hedge plant.

Privet, Amoor River.—The best of the Privets for planting in the South. This type retains its bright green foliage almost all winter here in North Alabama, the new leaves forcing the old ones to drop in the spring. The hedge around our office building is of this plant. Can be sheared at any time and into any shape desired. Of very rapid growth and will grow satisfactorily over a wide range of soils

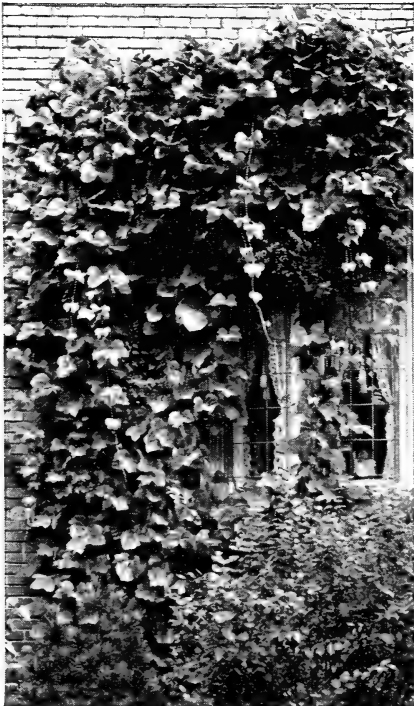


Althea Hedge

and situations. Well-branched strong plants, \$7.00 per 100.

Privet, California.—Very popular in the North and East, and planted all through the South, but in our opinion not as desirable as the Amoor River, because it often loses its foliage early in the winter. Well-branched plants, \$4.50 per 100.

Spiraea Van Houttei.—For description see page 21. Much used for hedges or breaks, or where a mass of good foliage all summer and a solid sheet of white bloom in the early spring is desired. After the blooming period the old wood should be cut away to stimulate the growth of new wood on which the bloom is produced the next season. Stocky, well-rooted plants, about 18 in., \$15.00 per 100.



Kudzu Vine

VINES

CLIMBING CLINGING CREEPING TRAILING

Indispensable in good landscape work, particularly in the treatment of dead wall spaces, rocks, pergolas, etc.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.—Boston Ivy. Leaves overlap, forming a solid front of green; has feet like a fly and needs no support. Of rapid growth and clings with tenacity; changes to rich scarlet-crimson in autumn. 2-yr. roots, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

quinquefolia.—Virginia Creeper. Of strong and rapid growth; requires no support; adapted for covering tree trunks or walls. 2-yr. roots, 30c each; \$2.50 for 10.

Clematis.—This family of climbing vines is very popular, and deservedly so. For veranda and pergola planting they are especially desirable. Must be provided with a lattice or support of some kind; narrow woven-wire fencing is the cheapest and best thing to use in many locations. Plant in a good, rich soil, and mulch them each fall.

Henryii.—Creamy white; very large bloom; strong grower and blooms quite heavily.

Jackmannii.—Deep velvety purple; large; free in growth and bloom; one of the most popular.

Mad. Edouard Andre.—Violet-red; large blossom; strong and free bloomer.

Price of the 3 preceding varieties, strong 2-yr. plants, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Clematis paniculata.—Plant from Japan; the flowers are produced in enormous quantity; white, star-shaped, single flowers; hardy and very desirable. Strong 2-yr. plants, 35c each; \$2.50 for 10.

VINES—Continued



Clematis

Euonymus radicans.—See page 18.
vegetus.—Evergreen Bittersweet. See page 18.

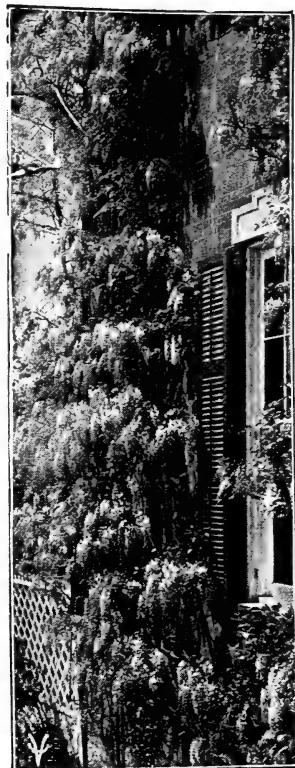
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.—A strong-growing Honeysuckle that is almost an evergreen. Its abundant flowers are white, changing to yellow; very fragrant.

scarlet Trumpet.—Its trumpet-shaped flowers are bright scarlet, not fragrant; particularly desirable for use on porches.

Price of the above 2 Honeysuckles, strong 2-yr. plants, 35c each; \$2.50 for 10.

Kudzu Vine.—A strong-growing vine with large leaves rather openly spaced and on long leaf-stems. Will make a growth of 40 to 60 feet in one season and sends out many stems from one root. North of Washington it kills back to the ground each winter; a valuable forage plant. 30c each; \$2.50 for 10.

Wistaria, Chinese White, and Chinese Purple.—Well adapted for porches, arbors, etc., but must be provided with something to cling to, or rather to wind around. Produce their flowers in dense, drooping clusters. 7 to 12 inches long. 2-yr. plants, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.



Wistaria

From Kentucky:

"The trees shipped me in December were kept packed just as shipped until March 1st. then heeled out in the open ground. There were 1,705 trees in all. They are now (June) growing nicely with only about five trees lost out of the 1,705."

ROSES

All our Roses are two years old, field grown, and have bloomed here in the nursery one season. Do not confuse these nursery plants grown in the open air with small greenhouse stock. A Rose does not bloom on old wood; hence the stronger growth of new wood each year the more bloom you will get. Usually the planter of Rose bushes does not cut them back sufficiently. After planting, each branch should be cut back, leaving the plant with two or three canes or branches, each with four to six eyes or buds. This cutting-back process should be carried out every year except in the case of climbers, which require very little pruning. Be sure, however, that you prune severely all other Roses. The best time for this pruning process is in January or February, just before the sap begins to start.

All varieties marked "T" (Teas) and "H. T." (Hybrid Teas) are the tender, everblooming sorts, and these varieties, if planted in the fall, should be well protected through the first winter. It is best to plant them in the spring from February 15 to March 10. Varieties indicated by "H. P." (Hybrid Perpetual) are hardy but not constant bloomers.

Prices, except where noted, 75c each; \$6.50 for 10; \$50.00 per 100.



In the Roses at Chase.

American Beauty.—Probably the best known Rose. Attains its perfection under glass, but is desired always for garden culture and is often successful, though not always so; too well known to require a lengthy description.

Baby Rambler.—A dwarf Crimson Rambler that is perfectly hardy and that produces small blooms much like the old Crimson Rambler, continuously from early June until frost. Much used for inter-planting in landscape work where a touch of color is desired.

Catherine Zeimet.—White Baby Rambler. Almost like Baby Rambler in size and habit of growth. Its profuse, though small, blooms are pure white.



ROSES—Continued

Climbing American Beauty.—New. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, but a climber. Sets a mass of bloom in the early summer and an occasional bloom during the late summer and fall. For outdoor culture we prefer it to the old American Beauty.

Dorothy Perkins.—A strong climber with exquisite shell-pink flowers; often makes shoots 30 feet or more in length in one season. Mildew does not affect its foliage.

Etoile de France. H. T.—One of the very best red-crimson varieties; very fragrant; flowers are large and borne on good stiff stems.

Excelsa.—Color same as Crimson Rambler which it has almost superseded. Fine, healthy foliage. Often called Red Dorothy Perkins.

Frau Karl Druschki. H. P.—White American Beauty, or Snow Queen. A very strong grower. A clear white, unusually large bloom, regarded by many rose lovers as the best snow-white Rose introduced.

General Jacqueminot. H. P.—Always a favorite; brilliant crimson; fragrant; soft and velvety; an old, well-known sort.

Killarney. H. T.—An exquisite shade of deep sea-shell pink; large in bud and flower; a great favorite.

Madame Caroline Testout. H. T.—Clear, satiny pink, large flowers and extremely showy. For years it has been a great favorite on the Pacific Coast and is now known all over the East and South and is in great demand.

Maman Cochet. T.—Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; one of the finest pinks and one of the hardiest Teas; a strong grower.

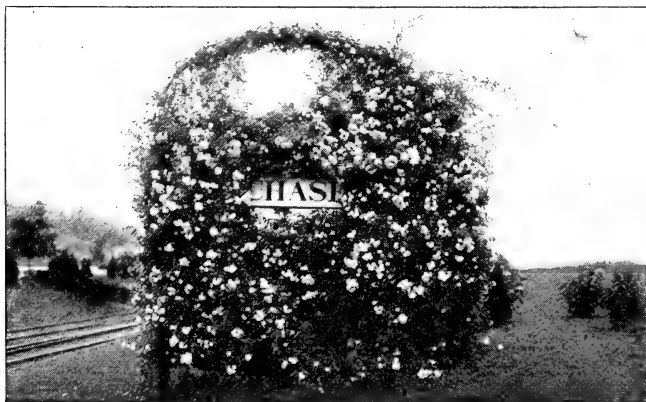
Marechal Niel.—Unquestionably the best ever-blooming climber; deep rich yellow; delightful and lasting fragrance; perfect in bud and flower; known the world over. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Paul Neyron. H. P.—Deep pink; immense size; the largest Rose in cultivation and one of the strongest growing Hybrid Perpetuals.

Rhea Reid. H. T.—Won the grand prize at the Paris Rose Show in 1908. Rich red, very double; strong grower and constant bloomer.

Rosa rugosa alba. White. This type of Rose is almost indispensable in well-balanced landscape planting. The foliage is dark lustrous green, decidedly wrinkled, and very attractive. The blooms are borne singly or in terminal clusters and are about 3 inches across. The plant is of an upright growth to about 6 feet.

Rosa rugosa rubra. Red. Except in color, almost exactly like the *R. rugosa alba*.



Dorothy Perkins Rose—Two plants of this magnificent rose growing over the station sign at Chase

From Alabama:

"Our peach orchard is fine and most of the trees bore a fine crop at two years old."

ROSES—Continued

Sunburst. H. T.—New. All visitors at Chase delighted with it. A striking yellow Rose with long pointed buds which, if cut before they begin to open, will carry well and keep unusually long. The color is orange-copper or golden orange. The yellowest of all the yellow Roses in the everblooming class.

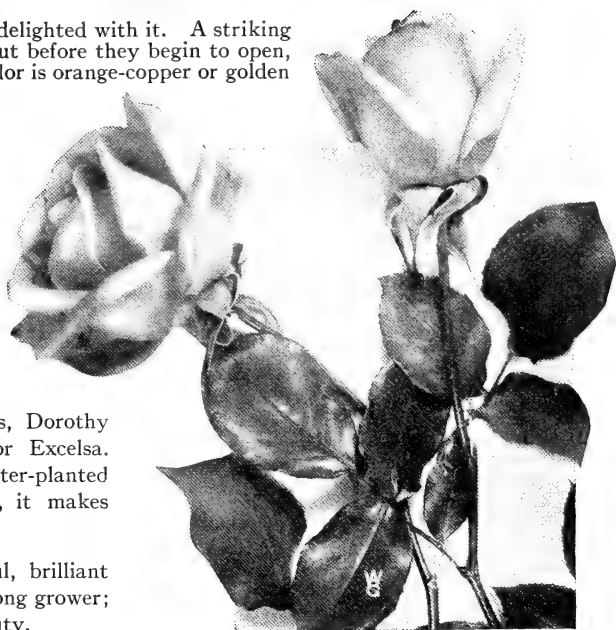
Tausendschon.—Thousand Beauties. A hardy, strong climber; colors of all shades from white to deep pink; good foliage.

White Cochet. T.—A twin sister to Maman Cochet, except that its color is creamy white faintly tinged with blush. Should be planted by every Rose lover.

Wm. R. Smith. H. T.—Creamy-white with shadings of pink. A cross between Maman Cochet and Kaiserin. One of freest bloomers; beautiful in form and color.

White Perkins.—Same type as its twin sisters, Dorothy Perkins (pink) and Red Dorothy Perkins or Excelsa. A strong-growing, hardy white climber. Inter-planted with Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, Tausendschon, it makes a great show and is of decided value.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P.—A distinct, beautiful, brilliant cherry-red; a seedling of Paul Neyron; free, strong grower; for the garden better than old American Beauty.



Sunburst

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

From Alabama.

"I have not failed a single year in six years to have a crop of Peaches. From sixteen trees I sold in Tuscaloosa in four evenings \$34.00 worth of fruit last season. This year from twenty-eight Elberta trees I have sold over \$90.00 worth of fruit besides supplying my neighbors and using all we wanted in our own family."

From Mississippi.

"I have experienced great satisfaction in all of my purchases from you, and it gives me great pleasure to pass it on."

From Delaware.

"The orchard bought of you is thriving; no prettier one in Kent county. Kindly quote your best price on 1,000 Peach."

From S. Carolina.

"The Pruning Saw is certainly a dandy."

From Alabama.

"We are much pleased with the fruit trees recently received."

From Louisiana.

"The trees came in splendid condition. Thank you."

From Alabama.

"Express as soon as possible fifty assorted Peach trees. I will leave the assortment entirely to your good judgment, although I would prefer the greater part of them to be Elberta."

A few days later this gentleman writes: "The trees came yesterday in fine shape, as nice a lot as I have ever seen."



How little this planting cost, but how much it added to the value of the property

DEPENDABLE TOOLS AND SUPPLIES FOR ORCHARD AND GARDEN



For twenty years we have sold to the Nursery Trade of the United States a complete line of Supplies. Many of the items are needed by Orchardists, Gardeners, and Home-makers, and are often difficult to obtain.

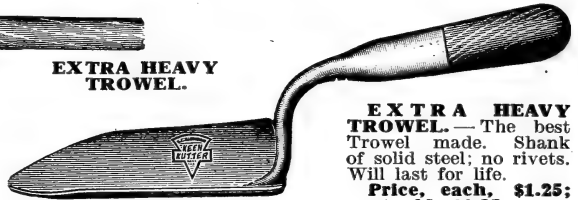
This list covers items that YOU have wanted, and we are pleased to offer them, knowing their quality and worth from long acquaintance. Orders are usually filled same day received. Satisfaction guaranteed.

All prices on supplies are subject to change without notice.

CHASE'S "DIG EZY" HOE.—One of the best Weeding Hoes, especially for closely-planted stock, beds, etc. Double riveted, well made, properly balanced.

Price, each, 90c. (Cannot be mailed.)

EXTRA HEAVY TROWEL.



Solid Steel Shank and Blade.

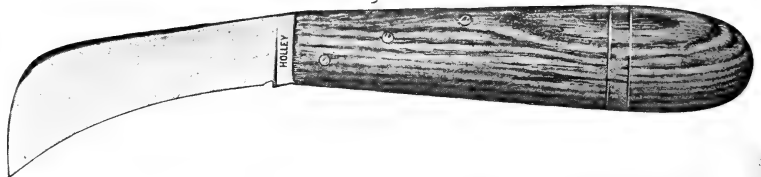
EXTRA HEAVY TROWEL.—The best Trowel made. Shank of solid steel; no rivets. Will last for life.

Price, each, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.35.

KNIVES

Made especially for us by a manufacturer who is "fussy" about the quality of his output. Have used and handled these knives for twenty years.

C. A. G. PRUNING KNIFE.—Stationary handle; full length 8 inches; length of blade $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; well balanced "hook" and easy on the operator. Handle of hardwood fastened with three rivets set diagonally. The best Pruning Knife of reasonable cost that we can find. Price, each, 80c; postpaid, 85c.



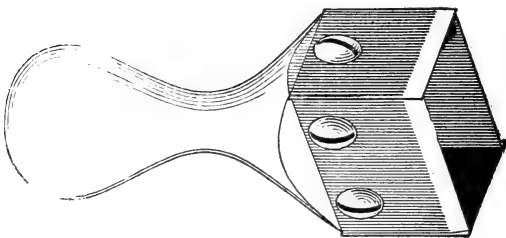
GRAFTING KNIFE.—C. A. G. GRAFTER ($\frac{3}{4}$ size)—Our sales on this knife to satisfied nurserymen and florists are more than five hundred dozen. It is more knife for grafting and general use for the money than any on the market. **MAKES A GOOD SERVICEABLE POCKET KNIFE.** Cocoa handle. Price, each, 70c; postpaid, 75c.



BUDDING KNIFE.—Extra heavy and strong. Ivory tip and highest grade metal. A real "classy" pocket knife. Price, each, \$1.35, postpaid, \$1.40.



THE JONES PATCH BUDDER



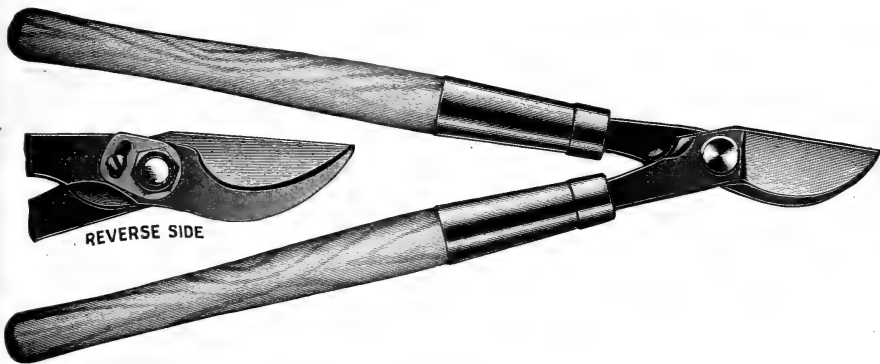
(Patented)

Designed especially for budding Nut Trees or other subjects which cannot be propagated by ordinary methods. With this Budder, Pecans, Walnuts, Hickories, Chestnuts, Persimmons, etc., may be budded almost as easily and rapidly as the more common fruit trees.

With careful work, one entirely inexperienced in propagation can get good results with this Budder right from the beginning, and with some practice can do rapid and very efficient work.

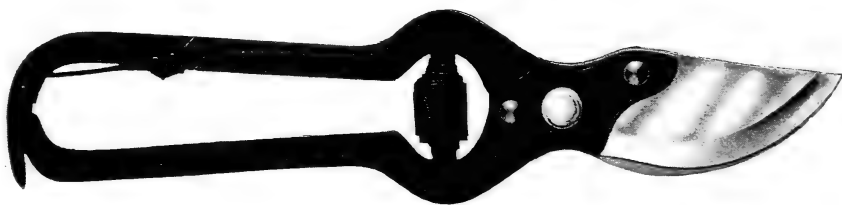
This little tool is now used by the U. S. Government, many Experimental Stations and by all the leading propagators of Nut Trees, both North and South. Made of aluminum, machined perfectly true and nicely finished. The blades are made from safety razor blade steel, but of heavier stock. With full directions for budding Nut Trees, handling the buds, preparing waxed muslin, etc. Price, \$1.50 each, postpaid.

Cronk's Heavy Two- hand Pruner



Length, 26 inches; weight packed, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Built by men who know how; of high grade tool steel. Long ferrules riveted on; patent lock nut.
Price, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2.65.

AMERICAN PRUNING SHEARS



9 inches. This is a low-priced, good, well built, all around Pruning Shear. Have handled these for years and they give full value in service. Weight 14 ounces; volute steel spring.
Price, each, 75c; postpaid, 85c. Extra Springs, each, 20c, postpaid.

LADIES' ROSE SHEARS



Six-inch, heavily nickeled. Cuts the rose or any flower and holds the stem at the same time. A great favorite with the ladies. Beautifully finished, high grade throughout.

Price, each, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.30. Extra Springs, each, 20c, postpaid.

PRUNING SAW

"The Virginian," a real Simonds Saw, handle curved exactly to fit hand; draw-cut, with teeth on inside of curve of blade. Cuts small branches without tearing bark, and will cut with ease the largest limbs. Designed by G. C. Starcher, formerly Virginia Orchardist, now our State Horticulturist.

Fourteen-inch, twenty-gauge; handle of hardwood, securely fastened.

Price, each, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10.



SPADE, EXTRA HEAVY



Used by Nurserymen for digging trees and often wanted by the farmer and orchardist for heavy work. Is double strapped full length of handle. Tapered blade, size $12\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, weight 9 lbs. Made by Oliver Ames & Sons.

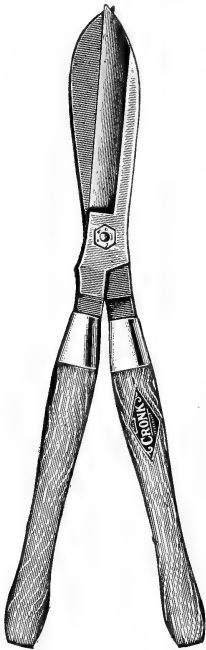
Price, each, \$3.25.

SPADING-DIGGING FORK

English pattern; fork, shank and strap in one solid piece of steel; the strongest fork we know, a joy to use it; square tines 12 inches long; extra length shank; will outlast a dozen cheap forks.

Price, each, \$2.25.





Cronk's Hedge Shears

8-inch blade, weight packed, 2 3/4 lbs. This is the best size, will do rapid and continuous work without tiring the operator, as do larger sizes. The beauty of your hedge depends on frequent shearing. Use good shears.

Price, \$2.25.
Price, postpaid, \$2.40.

Whetstone

Carborundum, pocket size. Mighty handy, will put an edge on right now

Price, each, 25c; postpaid, 27c.



All Metal Hatchet

This Box Maker's and All-Purpose Hatchet, is a dandy, has checkered face; heavy steel reinforced neck, very strong and just the right weight. Will get lost just as easily as one costing three times the price.

Price, each, 65c; postpaid, 75c.

Tree Grower's Gloves

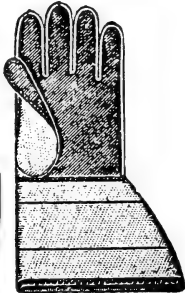
Here is a heavy Cotton Work Glove with palm and fingers faced with leather. Our boys like them; warmer than all-leather gloves or mittens; not as clumsy as mittens; will stand a good amount of hard work, and, price considered, are mighty good value.

Price per pair, 50c; postpaid, 55c.

Grafting Wax

For top-grafting fruit trees, etc., and fine for applying to cuts after pruning. Prepared ready for use.

1/4 pound cake, 15c; postpaid, 18c.
1/2 pound cake, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

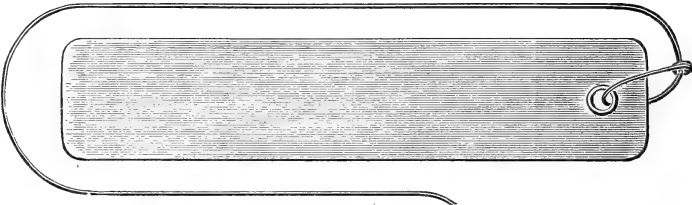


SHEET COPPER TREE LABEL

An indestructible label for use on trees, shrubs, etc., as a PERMANENT MARKER. Directions: Lay label on folded newspaper; write with very hard pencil or wire nail bearing on to indent metal. Give wire one turn around branch, securing end in loop. Remove to smaller branch every two years to prevent cutting wood.

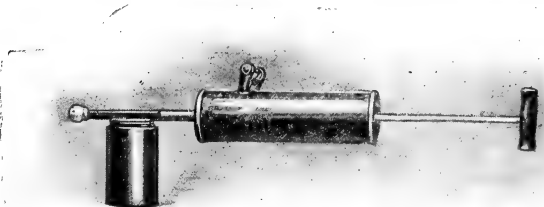
Price per 10, 25c, postpaid, 28c; per 50, \$1.15, postpaid, \$1.35; per 100, \$2.00, postpaid, \$2.15.

Each box of 100 (contains a Stylus.)



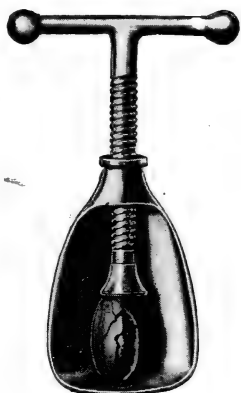
NIAGARA DUST GUN And 3-in-1 Mixture

THE HANDY LITTLE BUG AND WORM KILLER



The Dust Gun is easy to operate and the 3-in-1 Mixture is sure death to green and black lice, mildew, potato bugs, worms, etc. One application cleans them up. This dusting method is so much easier and simpler than spraying. The Mixture contains Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead and Tobacco Dust properly blended. Perfectly harmless to the most tender growth but sure death to fungus diseases, chewing and sucking insects. Every gardener will delight in the possession of this outfit which is much less expensive than a small sprayer and so much easier and cleaner to operate. Descriptive circular on request.

Prices: Niagara Dust Gun.....\$3.00
3-in-1 Mixture, per pound package.....45c
F. O. B. Chase



THE IDEAL NUT CRACKER

"Cracks the Shell—Spare the Kernel."

The Ideal Nut Cracker operates quickly and easily with no danger of hampered fingers. It keeps the shells from flying in the eye or scattering on the floor.

Will last for years.

Attractively boxed, gift style. Last season's sales proved this a big holiday winner.

TO USE, simply place a nut (pecan, almond, filbert, or other variety) in the cracker. The nut is self positioning. Place palm of hand over nut and turn the handle.

Nickel-plated finish.

A very useful little gift.

Price, postpaid, each - - - - - 50c

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"It has been a joy and delight to read your new book. I expected a treat and this certainly comes up to my highest expectations. It is just the thing we have been needing."—*Myrtle L. Kaufman, Principal, Teachers' Training School, Springfield, Ill.*

"Knowing Insects Through Stories' will fill a great need. The simple style in which it is written brings clearly the message to young children, as well as affording interesting and instructive reading for boys and girls and even grown-ups. I can not say too much in praise of it."—*Virginia F. Moore, University of Tennessee.*

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"In this book the butterflies, bees, and wasps, and other field and forest folk are introduced to us in a particularly fascinating way."—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

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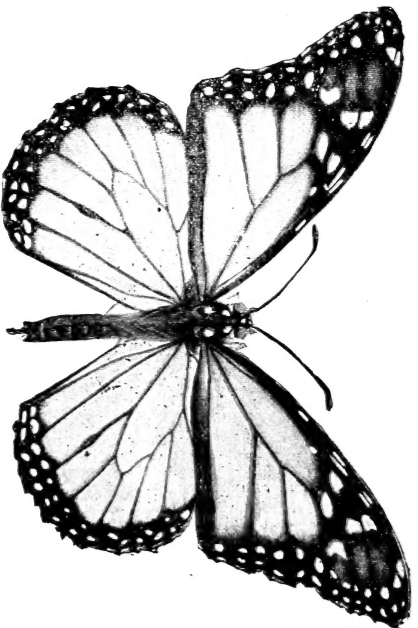
"It would be difficult to find a better way to know insect life than through this fascinating book, which grown-ups will enjoy as well as children. The writer has sympathy and imagination and presents the subject delightfully."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

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BY FLOYD BRALLIAR



Here is a book of wonderful stories of insect life, that reveal the fascinating and remarkable habits of Bees, Butterflies, Grasshoppers, Ants, Beetles, Wasps, Moths, and many other varieties. It is all told in the form of stories that will charm both adults and children.

Do you know there are a million insects living on every acre of good land in America?

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Do you know that marvels are to be seen all about you as interesting as any tale of the Arabian Knights? Read this Book.

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AMAZING GLIMPSES INTO INSECT LIFE

How the Ants Milk Their Cows

The wonderful story of these little people—how they house, care for, and milk their cows; how they plant and raise their crops; how they build roads and houses; how they do all the other marvelous things they do—this fascinating story is one of the many related in this book.

The Lady Who Eats Her Husband

The life story of Jen the Terrible, the Praying Mantis, is told here in vivid form—how this ferocious little insect starts life by devouring her brothers and sisters, and later on caps the climax by gobbling up her husband during their honeymoon—and forms a fascinating chapter of this book.

Moonlight Dances of June Bugs

The courtship of these insects at their nightly dances, the building of their homes, the rearing of their young, the wonderful way in which they assist each other when in distress, and all the other remarkable details of the life of these creatures, are described graphically.

How the Hornet Makes Paper

Here you read of the marvelous construction of the hornet's huge paper nest, what it is made of, how it is arranged, how it is fastened to its support. You learn how these creatures stab their enemies and their prey; how they protect their homes; and many other intensely interesting characteristics of them.

Highest Authorities

"I have carefully gone over this interesting collection of stories and believe the author has accomplished what he set out to do—to encourage the readers to find in real life real animal forms which, in their many transformations and habits, are as marvelous as many of the fairy tales and far more interesting, as many of them have proved to be our real friends or enemies. I think a book of this nature will create a love of observing, collecting, and studying insects. Wish to compliment you upon the mechanical execution of the work and the

How the Bumble Bee Starts a Colony

You read here how a colony is started and developed; how sentries are placed on guard over the nest; how rivalries spring up among the Queens; how food is gathered and stored; how homes and pantries are built; and many other marvelous things.

Dozens of Insects Described

Among the insects described here are Bees, Butterflies, Moths, Beetles, Weevils, Grasshoppers, Wasps, Hornets, Spiders, Ants, Dragon-flies, Mantises, Doodlebugs, May-flies, Scorpion flies, Daddy-long-legs, Mosquitoes, House-flies, and others. The appearance, habits, characteristics, etc., of all of these are explained.

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There are twelve full page plates in this volume, six of which are in the full original colors of their subjects. This color work is remarkable for the fidelity with which it sets off the proper shades and variations.

This book tells just the things you have always wanted to know, but did not know where to find. It is as fascinating as a fairy tale yet strictly scientific. While it interests every body it is simple and complete enough to enable a ten-year-old child to recognize the insects he finds, and to know whether they are friends or foes. To parents it furnishes a wealth of story material to interest the children for a life time. Read what those who know say about the book.

Endorse this Book

many beautiful illustrations accompanying it."—*G. M. Bentley, State Entomologist, University of Tennessee.*

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An investment
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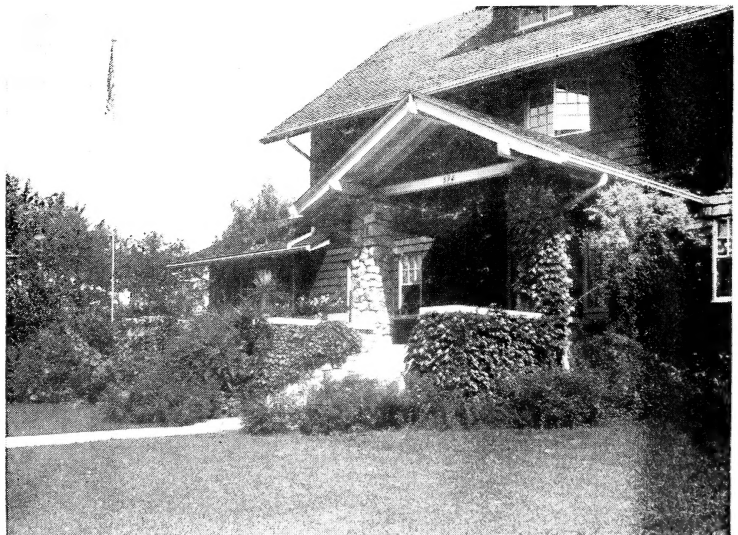
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of this Property,
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few dollars, add
to the value of
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think of the
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Family and to
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